PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,249.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-30 P.M.				
1907.				
9th Nov.	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9021
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6936
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7551		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9503
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6329
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6325
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	PERSIA	7551		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6936
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9503
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,086	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,086	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	6th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Nov. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Covets	15th Dec. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 670. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,800	....	17th Nov. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Dec. „
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Jan. 1908.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a. m. P. D & O*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 7th Nov.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th Nov.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 5th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th Nov.

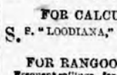
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd November, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Vatcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

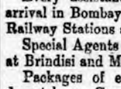
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7566	A. Bilafer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	693	*1135	570	*920	480	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	„

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of York	...	15 Oct.	22 Oct.	6 Nov	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	12 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi	..	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec. 1908.
	Trafford Hall	...	20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	2nd Nov	..	15 Dec.
	City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	19 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,00C

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiebling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
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GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the Word's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

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EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
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(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 11th November, 1907, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

2. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting.

3. Letter from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay—Conveying the thanks of His Excellency to the Corporation for their beautiful casket containing the Address of Welcome to His Excellency.

4. Letter from Mr. Abdul Husein A. Peerbhoy—Intimating his inability to attend Corporation Meetings for about four months on account of illness.

5. Letter from Mr. Narayan Cashinath—Regarding the question of improving the water-supply to the residents of Mugbhat Cross Lane.

6. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Ardesbir and others—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at house No. 50-58, old Sonapur Lane.

7. Letter from Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Mahomed Chotani and others, Timber Merchants—Regarding their claims for the refund of town duty on timber.

8. Letter from the Automatic and Sanitary Distributors Company—Regarding the "The Britisher" (Chemical) Fire Extinguisher.

9. Letter from Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Solicitor, High Court, on behalf of Mr. Navroji Kharsedji Postwalla—Regarding certain building works executed at a house in Mirza Street.

10. Letter from Mr. S. D. Shroff—Urging the necessity of inspecting old houses in Bombay.

11. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Inviting attention to the practice of selling unwholesome meat in Bombay.

12. Letter from Messrs. Mahomedally Abdool Kader & Co., and others—Complaining of stench emanating from Kutchra waggons passing daily through Nagdevi Street.

13. Letter from Mr. Sorab Dinshawji, L. M. & S.—Forwarding copy of a correspondence on the subject of altering the name of Barber Lane.

14. Letter from Mr. Somchand Dharsey and others—Regarding nuisance caused by two dust-bin carts located at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Shak Gully.

15. Letter from Mr. P. E. Captain—Enclosing copy of a letter addressed by him to the B. E. S. & T. Co., suggesting that conductors of tram-cars should alight from them at each station and get in after all the passengers have got in.

Letters from the Commissioner—

16. Forwarding, for orders the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Company's application for permission to vary the compulsory area of supply specified in the Bombay Electric License.

17. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. to transport stable refuse through Municipal line at Deonar.

18. Forwarding for sanction a proposal for altering along Baboola Tank Road tram tracks from Grant Road to Mazagon Road.

19. Forwarding proposals for prescribing speed of tram cars on different routes. Government Letters—

20. Acknowledging the receipt of the Corporation's Memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject of the claim of the Municipality to further relief from the burden of plague expenditure.

21. (a) Inviting the Corporation to recommend to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations a person elected by that Body. (b) Notice of Motion from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. G. O' W. Dunn—For electing the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C. I. E., for being recommended to His Excellency.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Reporting on the question of opening out Arab Lane.

23. Reporting as to the question of opening up Popatwadi.

24. Proposing to utilize the land acquired by the Municipality for the construction of the proposed road from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi Road, for the purposes of a metal depot, etc.

25. Requesting sanction to certain portions of Balu Street, and of the passages between Balu Street and Dhabu Street and Doctor Street and Dhabu Street being made over to the Bombay Improvement Trust for being included in building sites in connection with their Scheme No. III and also to the portions of the streets being permanently closed.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

26. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,00,000, to meet the cost of street improvements.

27. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 7,455 to meet the cost of laying a masonry storm water drain at Chunam Kiln Road.

28. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 701, to meet the cost of constructing a two-seated trough pattern urinal at Memonwada Cross Street.

29. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 12,465, to meet the cost of constructing new buildings to replace the Drainage Inspector's Chowkies at Bapty Road and Charney Road.

30. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,352 to meet the cost of providing an iron fence at the new shed at the Central Stores.

31. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the lease of a Chawl at Umerkhandy occupied by the halalkhores of the Health Department for a further period of one year.

32. (a) Letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla—Regarding supply of water to certain fountains in the City. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Intimating that it is not advisable to have storage tanks put up as suggested by the Commissioner in his report.

33. (a) Letter from the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals—Regarding insufficient supply of water at the Sett Ruttonsee Mooljі Fountain at Frere Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 918 for carrying out measures for the improvement of the water-supply at the fountain.

Letters from the Commissioner—

34. Reporting as to the licensing of several buffalo stables at DeLisle Road.

35. Reporting on the question of erecting public stables.

36. Reporting as to the steps taken to improve public stables in the City.

Resolution of the Standing Committee:—

37. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 497 for payment of a bill in respect of the construction of mandaps, etc., for the last General Elections.

38. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 750 to meet excess expenditure due to the cost of notifications regarding hours of water-supply.

39. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,500 to meet excess expenditure due to repairs to Fire Brigade Applicances, etc.,

40. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1 000 to meet the cost of employing 10 fitters and 50 coolies for one month to complete the work of repairing leaks.

Letters from the Commissioner—

41. Forwarding certain information in connection with the contract for receiving and disposing of carcasses at Koorla.

42. Forwarding returns of the sick treated at the Arthur Road, Maratha and Colaba Hospitals for the quarter ending 30th September 1907.

43. Forwarding proposals for the reorganisation of the subordinate staff of the Health Department.

44. Requesting approval to a proposal that the students of the Grant Medical College be admitted to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospitals for Hospital practice and clinical instructions subject to certain conditions.

45. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 3rd quarter of 1907.

46. Forwarding the Health Officer's Report on the History of Plague in Bombay from 1896 to 1907.

47. Forwarding a memorandum on recent observations in serum-therapy of plague in India by Dr. N. H. Chokay.

48. Forwarding a return of houses visited, etc., for the purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act for the quarter ending 30th September 1907.

49. Forwarding an *ad interim* report upon the unauthorized importation of meat into Bombay.

50. Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

51. Reporting the progress of works undertaken to prevent leakage at Bhandarwada Reservoir.

52. Forwarding a scheme for the organisation of the inspectorial and out-door staff of the Water Works Department.

53. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to Mr. R. B. Mahajan to lay a service pipe along Tulsi pipe embarkment to connect his property at Elphinstone Road.

54. Reporting as to the advisability of laying a 9" water main in Thomas Street to the Jamabed Bunder, Colaba.

55. Notice of motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing regret at certain rulings of the President.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

56. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,649 to meet the balance of the cost of constructing a privy and urinal at Babulnath Temple.

57. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 31,200 to meet the cost of constructing shops on the southern and western frontages of the Arthur Crawford Markets and an additional Budget grant of Rs.9,840 to meet the cost of removing the birds' shops from the markets and re-erecting them on another site.

58. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Re. 800 to supplement the Contingent Grant for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

59. (a) Letter from Mr. Hormusji Palonji Arjanvala—Suggesting the widening of Kamathipura Centre Road. (b) Resolution of the standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that there is no set back on the road.

60. (a) Letter from Mr. Jamsetji Nusservanji Metta—Regarding an encroachment made by his neighbour on Municipal land at Hornby Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that no encroachment has been made.

61. (a) Letter from Mr. Shivajee Dharmajee *for* Mr. Shankerrao Shivajee—Complaining of the issue of a supplementary bill for taxes in respect of his property at Grant Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that the bills are issued in accordance with law.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

62. Recommending sanction to the expenditure aggregating Rs. 1,01,572-10-4 incurred during 1906-07 in excess of revised estimates.

63. Recommending sanction to the payment for six months of grain compensation allowance at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to certain low paid Municipal employes.

Letters from the Commissioner—

64. Submitting, for approval, a proposal for lighting the main road in Scheme No. 3 with high power gas lamps.

65. Reporting as to the delay in lighting street lamps.

66. Forwarding a statement showing the number of persons primarily liable for the payment of property Taxes.

67. Regarding the amendment of the rules framed by the Municipality under the Wild Birds Protection Act.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

68. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 8,198 to meet an excess in the cost of Chawls for Halalkhores at Valpakhady.

69. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 364 to meet the cost of replacing wooden seats for fishermen by masonry stalls in the Fergusson Road Market.

70. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,857-4-0 to meet the cost of certain repairs to stalls, etc., in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

71. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 723 to meet the cost of removing a public urinal at Chinch Bunder Road and re-erecting it on another site.

Letters from the Commissioner—

72. Submitting proposals for closing Cemeteries Nos. 24 and 32 at Queen's Road and Sonapur Street, and providing new Cemeteries in their stead.

73. Submitting a proposal for the acquisition of the Worli Hill with a view to providing sites for Burial grounds.

Notices of motions.

74—76. From Lieut.-Colonel M. A. T. Colli—(74) For drawing attention to the necessity of lighting Willoughby Road between Queen's Road and Marine Lines. (75) For obtaining a report as to whether the set back lines from Crawford Market along Abdul Rahiman Street to Pydhowni and Parel Road as far as Byculla Bridge can be altered so as to widen the route to 100 feet or more. (76.) For obtaining estimates of the cost of constructing drains for carrying off storm water at certain points in Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road and Gowalia Tank Road.

77. From Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistri—For obtaining a report as to outsiders appointed to vacancies in the Municipal Establishment.

78. (a) Letter from the Sub-Manager, National Bank of India, Ltd.—Objecting to the planting of trees on the pathway immediately outside the Bank. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that there is no reason to remove the trees.

79. (a) Letter from Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents, Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Standing Committee in which they suggest an alteration in the rules regarding drawback of one-fifth part of the General Tax. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding their Resolution on the subject.

80. (a) Letter from Mr. W. Chas. Lewis and others—Complaining of the hardships caused by the defective drainage arrangements for carrying off rain water from Dadar Road, etc., (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicants be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the grievance.

81. (a) Letter from Mr. Heerjee Pestonjee Dinshaw Adenwala—Regarding the fare charged by the Tramway Company for a trip from Colaba to the Railway Hotel, Grant Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that the excess fare was levied through oversight and will be refunded by the Tramway Company on application.

82. (a) Letter from Mr. Babu Bhagoji—Complaining against the action of Municipal officials in stopping the flow of the excess water of the Gopi Tank through a certain Gully. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that his complaint has been noted.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

83. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,700 to meet excess expenditure due to the abnormal monsoon rainfall which necessitated high engine speed and and extra work at Love Grove Air Compressor Station.

84. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,700 to meet excess expenditure due to the work of building a slab covered drain at Altamont Road.

85. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 700 to meet excess expenditure due to higher rates for the supply of carts and Tonga pairs to the Water Works Department and to large number of bursts during the year.

86. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 612 to meet the cost of raising the floor of a Chowki at F Ward Office at Dadar.

87. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,951-15-9 to meet the cost of the surplus land left over after effecting the street improvement out of two properties acquired at Bomanji Lane.

83. Recommending additional Budget grant of Rs. 2,033 to meet Grain Compensation allowance due to certain employes of the Executive Engineer's Department.

Notices of Motions—

89. From Mr. Munmohandas Ramji—For requesting the Commissioner to make adequate arrangements for the lighting of Princess Street.

90. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For declaring that certain rulings of the President were wrong.

91. From Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim—For requesting the President to address Government with a view to expediting the amendment of several sections of the Municipal Act as proposed by the Corporation.

92. From Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji—For obtaining a report (a) as to a collision between an Electric tram-car and a Municipal cart at the junction of Kandewadi and Girgaum Main Road and (b) as to the delay in carrying out the work for which the Girgaum Road has been opened up in several places.

Letters from the Commissioner—

93. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City for the quarter ending 30th September 1907.

94. Forwarding proposals for the drainage of the Sub-district of Colaba.

95. Forwarding proposals for widening a portion of Queen's Road from the Bandstand to Wodehouse Bridge.

Notices of Motions—

96. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining the Commissioner's remarks on the points discussed in letters addressed to him by the Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia and others, as to the danger arising from centre poles for Electric Tramways and the advisability of lighting them, etc.

97. From Mr. R. S. Ballwalla—For obtaining a report as to how far the B. E. S. & T. Co. have observed the provisions of the Deed of Concession in laying tram tracks along Soparibaug Road.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

98. Recommending sanction to the laying of water mains in the neighbourhood of the Sewri Bulk Oil Depot at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,020.

99. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 10,000 for the works necessary for rendering the additional plot of ground, proposed to be allotted to the Khoja Shia Isna Asbari Jamat, fit for burial purposes.

100. Recommending an advance of Rs. 9,761 to meet the cost of remodelling the drainage arrangements of certain premises in the City.

101. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 6,339 for the work of re-constructing a chawl at the Bandra Slaughter-houses.

102. (a) Letter from Mr. W. J. Morton—Complaining of a nuisance at Gilder Street. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed that steps are being taken to remove the nuisance complained of.

103. (a) Letter from Mr. Lalji Vasanji—Regarding the stoppage of tram-cars to pick up things accidentally slipping through the cars. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the letter be recorded.

104. Letter from the Secretary Anjuman-i-Ahbab.—Regarding the provision of a burial ground for Mahomedans at Matunga.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

105. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 500 to met contingent expenditure of the Committee appointed by Government regarding the spread of Primary Education in Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—*Contd.*

106. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 4,330 to meet an excess in the grant for extra and overtime labour, Municipal Workshops, and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,670 to meet a part of the excess.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

107. Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committe from 25th September to 30th October 1907.

108. Submitting a list brought up to the 30th September 1907, of Resolutions passed by the Corporation since 1st April 1899 calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

109. Submitting a statement for the quarter ending 30th September 1907 of Committees that have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.

110. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1906-07 and the review thereof by the Standing Committee,

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

111. Regarding the proposal that all vehicular traffic passing northward from the Esplanade to Hornby Road should invariably keep to the west of the Floral Fountain.

112. Regarding the question of providing suitable schools for the children of the artisan and working classes.

113. Regarding immediate removal of street sweepings and gully refuse.

114. Regarding the registration of aerated water factories in the City.

115. Regarding revision of Pension Rules.

116. Regarding the nuisance caused by the overflow of sewage at Arthur Road.

117. Regarding proposed amendment of the Municipal Act for compelling owners of cycles to register their machines and pay the tax on them in advance.

118. Regarding the question of coating cast-iron pipes.

119. Regarding an alteration in the alignment of Gamdevi Road.

120. Regarding certain matters connected with Tramway Extensions in the City.

121. Regarding the construction of primary school building.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1907.

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R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1907.

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BELLES LETTRES.

Bohemia in London. By Arthur Ransome. With Illustrations by Fred. Taylor	5 4
An Inland Voyage. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With a frontispiece by Walter Crane... ...	2 10
The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth. A History of the various Negotiations for her Marriage, by Martin Hume	2 10
The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots. By Martin Hume	2 10
The Olive Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. With eight coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations...	4 8
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By Lewis Caroll. Illustrated by Millicent Sowerby ...	4 6
Monna Vanna. By Maurice Matterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro	3 1
The Haunters of the Silences. A Book of Animal Life. By Charles G. D. Roberts	5 4
The Later Nineteenth Century. By Professor George Saintsbury, M. A.	4 6

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GRAND SOLA HAT SALE,
FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
1ST NOVEMBER, 1907
TO
10TH NOVEMBER, 1907,
FOR
LADIES,
GENTS,
AND CHILDREN.

100 Dozen Sola Hats arrived shortly and will be sold off at Reduced price.
Don't lose this Golden Chance.
A Sale well-worth your Visit.
A visit means a lot of Saving.
Our prices defy Competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ties. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1903) Ltd.,
Mayon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY,
FROM 2ND NOVEMBER.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)			
Specially arranged for Family Parties.			
Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	... Rs. 2	0
First Class Chairs	...	... „ 1	0
Second „	...	... „ 0	8
Benches	...	... „ 0	4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.
OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Meadows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, instead of on Wednesday, it being a Public Holiday on that day.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Nemchand Tarachand:—

1 pearl nose ring studded with diamond, about 90 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 65 chows.
1 pearl bead, about 25 chows.
1 pearl necklace, about 45 chows.
1 packet, 8 pearls, about 45 chows.
On account of the concerned—
15 pearls, about 40 chows.
4 pearls, about 65 chows.
8 packets, each 3 pearls.
1 pearl neckchain, 200 chows,
On account of the concerned:—
Furniture, etc., consisting of show cases, chest of drawers, hat-stand, sofas, chairs and easy-chairs, one square piano and one cottage piano.
12 ground glass globe arc lamps.
25 garden lamps.
6 English fire and thief-resisting iron safes fitted with Chubb's locks.
A large lot of glazed furniture tiles.
20 cases grape juice cordial.
A small consignment of English plateware consisting of lunch and breakfast cruets, oak salad bowls, butter pots, bread trays, etc,
A lot of about 25 tons iron bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, nails, etc., of different sizes,
The property of the late Mr. F. Masotti, deceased—
A lot of books, consisting of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 1879-99; Underwriters' Registry of iron vessels; "Times of India's Directory of India, 1882 to 1906; Clifton and Greinain English-French and French-English Dictionary, A. B. C. Telegraph Code.
1 gold double case repeater watch,
1 gold watch.
1 silver double case watch.
A large lot of crockery, plateware, jewellery and fancy goods consisting of albums, travelling bags, dressing cases, brushes, purses, cardcases, gilt necklaces, brooches, earthen, dinner services, jugs, basins, cups, saucers, butter dishes, comports, tin saucepans, teapots, basins, spoons, knives and forks, photo frames, hammers, screw drivers, wrenches, case openers, planes, pincers, chisels, etc.

At 3-30 p.m.

80 bales khaki drill.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ll., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for re[illegible] and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Tonnage. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 (inclusive of postage Annas 4). "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort,

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

* BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Riya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines)	
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.	
Ipoh Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathdee, 2,846 tons Captain L White sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain W T Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Company's steamer Oriental 3,085 tons, Captain W B Palmer, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's steamer Macedonia, 5,244 tons, Captain C D Bennett, sailed on Saturday for London and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons, Captain C F Asborne arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo, and passengers

THE R I M steamer Investegator Captain W G Beauchamp arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, having left that port on October 27.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Bohemia, 2,311 tons, Captain M Delcivich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Dumra 760 tons, Captain J T Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo 65 cases opium 163 horses and 3 cabin and 53 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ballard, Mr R Maunhern, Mr Otto Schulze, Mr Wilson Revd John Cameron, Mr Tarachund and son, Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy, Mr Sheriar, Mr Mehrji, Mrs Macnair and Mr Chatfield.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Company's steamer Oceanien 3,507 tons, Captain W Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong Mr P M Pesshad, Mr P L W Gader, From Singapuri.—Mr S E Miss. From Pennang Mr L A and Mrs Macaulay, From Colombo Mr and Mrs E F Allum, Mr and Mrs Mayer, Miss A Galbraith, Miss C E Galbraith, Mr and Mrs G B Coleman, Capt Collet, Mr G G Daniel, Mr and Mrs Allybhoy Mr G Graham Mr J Smith, From Melbourn Mr and Mrs Buldock, From different ports 6 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator.....Survey St

In the stream.

R T M S Hardinge.....Comdr S D Vale.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr T A de Berry.....R I Marine
H M S Sparrow.....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr Hickman.....S Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 2.

Amaryllis	2567 Lash	Gordhandas Tejpal & Co	
Allanton	2775 Hodger	N P W & A G & Co	
Bedluvch	2269 Scurr	S Wallace & Co	
Capri	2781 Belsito	P & R S N Co	
Ismalia	2381 Ross	M M & Co	
Iria	2419 Pearce	M M & Co	
Kyleakin	1976 Lennox	K Nixon & Co	
Lhasa	936 Rothwell	K'chi	M M & Co
Loyalana	2124 Findlay	M M & Co	
Nuddia	1944 Davidson	M M & Co	
Onda	3409 Gerland	M M & Co	
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co	
Rydal Hall	3139 Fraser	K Nixon & Co	
Shahnoor	783 Foster	H Ahmed Hassum	
Shahieban	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy	
Shah Nalam	2781 Davison	E Tajbhoy	
Shah Ameer	2923 Pillmg	H Ahmed Hassum	
Sh h Nasir	2 95 Grant	Shah N N Co	
Wilana	2553 Robertson	M M & Co	
Waroonga	1669 Bamber	M M & Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	1779	Daniel	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F Muir & Co
C & D	Kensmahirossen	2778	Kennedy	Baltimore	8-11	R A Willis
D & E	Quilos	4944	Anderson	Calcutta	4-11	M M & Co
F	Chanda	3251	Fice	K'chi	4-11	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	10-11	B & P S N Co
H	Sultan	2816	Ulrich	Durban	4-11	A Strandes
K	Aleppo	2526	Webster	Hull via K'chi	6-11	F M & Co
L	Ipswich	813	Pelling	Stream	1-11	Shah S N Co
N	Canterbury	3734	Willis	Philadelphia	9-11	R A Willis
O	Mohammadi	1251	Primrose	Jedda	7-11	B & P S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2690	Franzins	Hburg	5-11	Glade & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1917	Davison	Jedda	1-11	Essajee Tajbhoy
Q	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

Offside M

H M S High flyer.....Stream.....5-11 R Navy

H W P D

Saraswati	443	Ahmed	N F			Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossain	K'chi		2-11	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alovi	2324	Hill	K'chi	6-11 B & P S N Co
2	Masdila	5091	Thomson	Lpool	9-11 W & A G & Co
3	Orlana	2363	Robertson	Zbar	2-11 M M & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	9-11 W & A G & Co
5	Tokaski Maru	2403	Mockler	Kobe	6-11 N Y Kaisha
6	Clan Chattan	2500	Makepeace		12-11 F Muir & Co
7	Santhia	3321	Thomson		N F M M & Co
8	Koerber	3240	Foresti	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
9	City of London	5033	Black	K'chi	8-11 K Nixon & Co
10-11	Wartenfels	2983	Schmidt	K'chi	10-11 Glade & Co
14	Hoscince	993	Jenkins	N F		B & P S N Co
16	Silverdale	2446	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Lissa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 31
	R I M S Investigator s	Beauchamp	Karachi, Oct 27
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, Oct 8
3	Dumra s	Hirst	Bushehr, Oct 27
	Bohemia s	Delcivich	Trieste, Oct 18
	Oceanien s	Hayward	Shanghai, Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Upada s	Stewart	Calcutta
	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c
	Strathdee s	White	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

teamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Peninsular, for London.
" Zibenghis, for Jedah, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—28 bales wool, E Dossa & Co: 80 bales wool, J Karras; 142 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—5,000 cwt teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—62 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Chanda s—2,000 cwt linseed, J Fachiri: 500 cwt horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co: 20 bales twist K Hurmukhroy and Co: 3 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 355 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

John Hardie s—421 cwt bran L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—11 bales piecegoods 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "BOHEMIA."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Altendorf, Revd
Bloetzky, Mr and Mrs B
Bernhart, Mr K
Brereton, Mr and Mrs and Maid
Brereton, Miss
Biduiph, Miss
Busse, Mr
Broeg, Mr G
Bernstein, Mr and Mrs
Bogle, Lt A A
Blair, Mr R W
Brunck, Revd
Crawley, Revd
Campbell, Mr C D
Dunlop, Mr
Damm, Mr
Drymann, Mrs
Fiery, Mr
Grossmann, Mr and Mrs J
Glass, Mr and Mrs A Al
Greatoreux, Mr and Mrs
Green, Mr C V
Gattersdorf, Revd
Hogarth, Miss E M
Ingiesi Mr E A
Jennings, Capt and Mrs J G
Jeal, Mr and Mrs
Jaeger, Mr
Kabraji, Mr and Mrs Child, and infant
Lehnhart, Mrs and MrJ Child and infant
Ledgard, Mr and Mrs
Ledgard, Miss
Lindner, Mr H
Moghabghab, Mr K
Molesworth, Col E H
Minton, Mr and Mrs
Meyer, Dr A
Martin, Mrs and infant
Monro, Mr & Mrs D L
Moore, Cpt
Muller, Sister
Mink, Miss
Nicholson, Lt A C
Nevill, Capt H L
Oakes, Mr and Mrs
Patik, Mr F O
Perfect, Mrs
Ramsay, Genl and Mrs
Reeve, Mr
Read, Mr E
Robinson, Mr
Schindler, Mr D
Shakespear, Mrs
Schlacke, Mr
Scialine, Sister
Schmidt, Mr
Urban, Mr
Volkart, Mr
Walker, Lt C W G
Waller, Miss
Wright, Mrs A L and infant

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For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'

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Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

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Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

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No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 1.*] [BOMBAY, *November 2.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols			
3	do. Rentes			
3½	do. Sterling Loan			
3½	do. Govt. Securities			
*	Bar Silver in London	27 1/2		1/16
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 3/4		1/8
	Do. in New York	59 1/4		1/8
	Exchange on London at Paris			
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·54		1/4
	Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	2	
	Discount Bank of England Rate.	5 1/2	since 1 Nov	
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 5/8		1/8
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 3/8		unchgd
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4		1/4
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4		unchgd
	Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4		3/8
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 3/8		1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £600,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/32d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 9th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on evening of the 30th.

* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 2,10,000
Gold " ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... Moderate Demand
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 1,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·93—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 1/8 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·61	5·59	5·58	5·58	5·57
—10	—11	—11	—11	—12
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	
5·57	5·57	5·57	5·55	
—11	—11	—11		

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 59,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 65,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 53,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 46,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·70 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·67 +24 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bull support and short covering.
Do. do. of Mar. 10·29 +12 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton.—10 1/2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of } Holiday—New Orleans Future
Do. do. } market.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 344,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 162,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 207,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 643,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 383,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 5/32
F. G. Bengal ... ... d. 3 5/32
Good Bengal ... ... d. 3 3/32

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers old crop, Months—Oct.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5d. Nominal, Months—Nov.-Dec.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 5/32d. Sellers old crop, Months—Oct.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers old crop, Months—Oct.-Dec.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—42 1/4 Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4 Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 0 1/4d. Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£79
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 7

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C I F Liverpool. .....

Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 17 6

Freight—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal. 11—Nominal.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin sales closed to-day.
Flat, very weak.
Sheep Skins Bombay 1d. to 2d. higher.
Total sold 845,000.

ARRIVALS:—
"Agapanthus."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Sovs.	Rs. 54,000	London	Oriental	Hongkong Bank
Gold Bullion	76,800			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [2ND NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The market is very easy. Shot deposits up to two months can be arranged at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market opened slightly weaker inasmuch that one Bank would buy at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight for the mail, but only a small amount was done at the rate. Most Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 months' sight and for a mail or two forward 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight was asked. Most Banks were willing to sell T. T. at 1s. 4 15/16d. at which there were no buyers. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	150 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	202

Government Paper:—

The market opened to-day at 96 3/4 ready and 96 5/8 for the settlement. There has not been much business reported, but the tone of the market has been weak and quotations close fully 1/16 down. Calcutta market is also weakar being advised at 96 1/2 ready and 96 1/2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96·11
1st Settlement	"	96·9

Bullion:—

The price of Bar silver in London fell on Friday about 1/4 to 27 1/8 ready and 27 1/4 for delivery forward in two months. New York was down 1/4 at 59 1/4. Locally the market opened steady at 70 1/2 ex duty but closed somswhat firmer. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	70	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	70	4	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	70	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The advance in prices in New York had a steadying effect on the market here, and rates opened at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above yesterday's closing quotations. Prices were steady throughout the day and a moderate business was done chiefly by Japan shippers and the bazaar. Exporters to Europe were quiet. Rates close as under.

Ready cotton is difficult to move. Shippers are almost out of the market, and mills are only taking for their immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	267	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptee ...	235	January 08.
" Pamangaum-Pelgaum ...	230	
" " Khangaum-Akola	222/3	
" " Amraoti ...	222	
" " Muttia ...	208	
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	202/3	
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	212	
" " Bengals ...	202/3	
F. G. H. G. " ...	191	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Firm,	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	43,000	"

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·73	5·71	5·70	5·70	5·69
+12	+12	+12	+12	+12
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·69	5·69	5·69	5·67	
+12	+12	+12	+12	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is easier with little enquiry and we quote as under:—

Ready	Rs.	8 5 0	R. T.
December	"	8 12 0	R. T.
April-May	"	8 14 0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is quiet with only a small business passing and rates are easier. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 11 0	
Yellow Gujerat.	"	10 9 0	

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with few sellers We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c....	Rs.	62 0 0	Dec. Jan,
" " 75 p. c....	"	61 0 0	
Black Kutni... ...	"	53 0 0	nominal.

Castorseed:—

Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Poppyseed:—

Rs. 12 6 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Ready ... ... Rs. 5 11 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

cottonseed:—

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Rs. 47 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

The market is rather easier. We quote:—
White Karachi... ... Rs. 6 9 0
White Delhi, April-May. Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay 1382 1/2
India 62
Indian Specie Bank, Ld... ... 48 1/2

Mills:—

David 390
Kohinoor 710
Manekji Petit 3,100

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 267 1/2 ex D
Colaba Land and Mill 1,020
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 45
Treacher and Co 590

Railways:—

Ahmedabad Dholka 565
Amritsar-Patti 110
Tapti Valley 445

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,854	bales.
Wheat	2,430	cwts
Linseed	1,250	"
Rapeseed	622	"
Gingellyseed	4,890	"
Poppyseed	4	"
Groundnuts	38	"
Castorseed	64	"
Rice	58,943	"
Myrabollams	79	"
Cottonseed	2,880	"
Mowraseed	2,710	"
Gram	101	"
Joowar	176	"
Maize	20	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 2.*] [BOMBAY, *November 3.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols	82		unchgd
3	do. Rentes			
3½	do. Sterling Loan	99 1/8		unchgd
3½	do. Govt. Securities	84 5/8		
*	Bar Silver in London	27 5/8	1/8	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 15/16	3/16	
	Do. in New York	59 7/8	5/8	
	Exchange on London at Paris			
	Do. do. do. Berlin	20·54 1/2	1/2	
	Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2		unchgd
	Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2	since 31 Oct.	
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 7/8	1/4	
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/2	1/8	
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4		unchgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4		
	Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 7/8	1/8	
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 3/8		

* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England, £600,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 30,000
Gold to Calcutta ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... } Mutilated.
Futures ... ... }
East Indian ... ... }
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... ... 43,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·05 +12
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·69	5·68	5·66	5·66	5·66
+03	+09	+03	+03	+09
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5·63	5·65	5·65	5·62	
+09	+09	+03	+07	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... 65,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 60,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... . "
Do. to Continent ... ... 28,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·80 +10.

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·63—04 } Advanced early owing to bullish crop estimates and declined later through bearpressure and bulls unloading.
Futures—Month of March, 10 30+01 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8 +1/8.
Futures—Month of Dec 10·29 +06.
Do do Jan. 10·25 +06.
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London ... Mutilated.
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,510,000 bales.
" " " East Indian Mutilated.
" Quantity in Sight ...2,740,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	48,000	bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000	"
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	99,500	"
"	Actual Exports	6,000	"
"	Week's Imports	79,000	"
"	Stock	542,000	"
Surat's	Week's Sales	400	"
"	Sold on Speculation	...	
"	Sold for Exportation	...	
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,800	"
"	Actual Exports	800	"
"	Week's Imports	1,000	"
"	Stocks	24,000	"
Afloat	Americans	300,000	"
"	Indian	6,000	"

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.
Red F. A. Q Karachi C. I. F.—41 1/4 Nov-Dec—London—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Bombay

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1907.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

"IT is unfortunate," exclaimed Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, during the debate on the Seditious Meetings Bill on Friday, "that the 1st of November should have been fixed for this meeting. That day has always been associated in our minds with the gracious Proclamation of Queen Victoria. It will now be associated with the loss of one of our most cherished rights." The observation will be largely quoted by the malcontents, but it is precious nonsense at the best, and merely worth remembrance as a specimen of the arrant rubbish which the opponents of the measure have brought forward. If Dr. Rash Behari Ghose were consistent he could declare that India lost one of its most cherished rights when capital punishment was first introduced, the right of the Indian to pole-axe his enemies and cut the throats of those who offended him. It was nothing of a misstatement of facts so to describe the measure. India loses none of her rights, nor do the people of India. As we have said before the Governmental parent has procured a birch-rod and hung it on the wall. It will not be put in pickle, or even taken off the wall unless emergency arises—but when such emergency does arise we trust it will not only be taken down but applied by a muscular arm in such manner as will cause it to leave unmistakable marks on the epidermis of the castigated. Such application will not be detrimental to national growth, rather the reverse. The use of a hoe in the field doubtless causes the weeds to cry out in protest and the tares to shriek with fear, but the crop, whether rabi or kharif, is all the better for it and if one or two seedlings suffer in consequence—it cannot be helped. The general yield will be all the better for hoeing. Mr. Gokhale is of a contrary opinion and contends that the whole crop will be damaged by the application of the little weed-destroying implement, forgetting that unless the tares be uprooted and destroyed they will strangle the entire produce of the field.

Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose overlook the fact that a loose rein means a bloody spur, or they would have rejoiced when Lord Minto told them that he meant to shorten the rein and tighten the curb. It is for their country's advantage that political agitators must in future trot short. We are gratified that the Viceroy made his intentions so clear. "The Bill is aimed at the instigators of dangerous sedition, not at political reform and not at the freedom of the speech of the people of India." They will be able to say what they will, and to say it how they will, so long as they stop short at the preaching of open sedition, of exciting hatred of the Government and of advocating its subversion. When they reach that point the local Government will have power, after reference to the Government of India—not of their own initiative—to "proclaim" an effected area. Then and only then, will public political meetings be prohibited. An attempt has been made to mislead a certain section of the people by representing that they will be at the mercy of the police in the matter. But as we have shown, even the local Government cannot prohibit meetings without reference to headquarters, and the police are merely the instruments—in this case as in all others—for carrying the law into effect. It is true that "with the kind of police we have in this country, men for the most part without scruple and without remorse," very grave irregularities are possible. But the Act provides quite sufficient safeguards against undue police interference, and it is not conceivable that reports from any but responsible officers will be accepted as sufficient to justify an application for the proclamation of any district. Still, in dealing with an emergency a certain amount of risk must needs be taken, and as His Excellency observed in his speech after the conclusion of the debate, Government "cannot afford to forget the events of the early Spring, the riots at Lahore and the gratuitous insults to Europeans, the Rawalpindi riots, the serious view of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the state of his province, the consequent arrest of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, and the promulgation of the Ordinance, and contemporaneously with all this, a daily story from Eastern Bengal of assault, of looting, of boycotting and general lawlessness, encouraged by agitators, who, with an utter disregard for consequences, no matter how terrible, have by public address, by seditious newspapers, by seditious leaflets and itinerant secret agents, lost no opportunity of inflaming the worst passions of racial feeling, and have not hesitated to attempt to tamper with the loyalty of our magnificent Indian Army."

On the subject of seditious newspapers it seems probable that we may expect a further declaration of policy hereafter. In the words of Sir Harvey Adamson, India has enjoyed a liberty of platform and press which exists in no other country of the world but England. It was because that liberty has degenerated into license, which would not be tolerated in England or any other country, that action had now to be taken. Then Mr. Baker, remarking as the evil influence exercised by a section of the press, observed that until it became known that repressive legislation was contemplated," the tendency of those organs seemed to be rather to magnify the extent of the disorder and to represent large tracts of the country as seething with discontent. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a section of the press, published largely, but not exclusively, in Bengal, which has openly endeavoured to excite hatred of the Government and advocated its subversion; which has sought to make the administration impossible and has denounced all Indian servants of the State as traitors to their country. During the last two or three years, perhaps even during the last few months, these organs have increased in numbers and in circulation, and in the virulence and audacity of their attacks on established order. If those by whom these journals are supported are really so insignificant and negligible as is represented, how is it that the latter are able to appeal to so large and expanding a circle of readers? Sedition in the press can be reached by the ordinary law of the land," said Mr. Baker. But we need not be surprised if its interpretation be made more elastic. We should protest as strongly as any journal against any attempt to limit unduly the freedom of the Press, but we should welcome any inclination on the part of the High Courts or of Government to punish seditious journals with greater severity than at present. If under the present law offending newspapers cannot be suppressed and their plant and machinery confiscated it is possible to levy such surety for good behaviour on the part of editors and publishers as to render the continuance of a journal impracticable, and that in certain cases ought to be done. We are inclined to doubt if it ever will, for notwithstanding every reason which has been provided for depriving India of some of its privileges, Mr. Morley's promises are to be fulfilled. As Lord Minto observed on Friday, Government does not disregard the growing influence of the educated classes of India. Far from wishing to check the growth of political thought His Excellency hoped that with proper guidance Indian capacity and Indian patriotism might earn for its people a greater share in the government of their country. Government have proposals before them now which His Excellency trusts may greatly contribute towards that end. The Government of India, as he declared, would be "blind indeed to shut its eyes to the awakening wave which is sweeping over the eastern world, overwhelming old traditions and bearing on its crest a flood of new ideas. We cannot check its flow, we can but endeavour to direct it into such channels as may benefit the generations that are to come. We may repress sedition—we will repress it with a strong hand—but the restlessness of new born and advancing thought we cannot repress. And to represent that Government wishes or seeks to, as the opponents of the Seditious Meetings Bill represent, is to state that which is as far from the fact "as from the centre thrice to the utmost pole."

"THE NIGHT OF POWER."

TO-DAY on the twenty-seventh date of the Mahomedan holy month of Ramzan, the followers of Islam celebrate a solemn festival called "Lailat-ul-Kadr," or "the Night of Power," because on this night the Koran came down from heaven entire in one volume, and then revealed in portions as the occasion required by the Angel Gabriel to Mahomed. There is great doubt as to the exact date of this solemn night. Mahomed and some of his companions alone knew it, but they are not explicit in their statements. It is supposed to be the twenty-first, or twenty-third, or twenty-fifth, or twenty-seventh, or even the twenty-ninth of the month of Ramzan. Learned doctors of Islam generally believe it to be the twenty-seventh, and this is the date on which Mahomedans generally keep it and commemorate the coming down from heaven of the Koran. The Koran itself refers to this night in its ninety-seventh chapter, which is called "the chapter of power" or "Surat-ul-Kadr." "Verily we have caused it (the Koran) to descend on the "Lailat-ul-Kadr". Who shall teach thee what the Laila is? The "Lailat-ul-Kadr" excelleth a thousand months: "Therein descend the angels, and the spirit by permission of their Lord in every matter, and all is peace until the breaking of the dawn." By these verses the commentators mean that on this the Koran came down entire in one book to the lowest heaven, from whence it was revealed by Gabriel in portions. The angel Gabriel first appeared to Mahomed on Mount Hira near Mecca where he was wont to retire during the month of Ramzan. One night when Mahomed was there, Gabriel came to him and said "Recite!" On Mahomed enquiring what he should recite, the angel said, "Recite thou in the name of the Lord who created. Created man from a clot of blood. Recite then! For the Lord is most beneficent, Who hath the use of the pen, hath taught man that which he knoweth not." After that Mahomed went to the middle of the mountain, and heard a voice from heaven which said, "Thou art the messenger of God and I am Gabriel!" He continued standing in his place to contemplate Gabriel until he withdrew. Gabriel is thus supposed to be the angelic being who was the medium of the revelation of the Koran to the Prophet. Probably Mahomed thought of conciliating the Jews in this way, as Gabriel was well-known to them as angel. But the effect on the Jews was quite different, as they believed him to be their enemy, the messenger of wrath and judgment. If Mahomed had chosen the angel Michael, the Jews might have believed in him, because that angel was their friend, the messenger of peace and plenty. The excellences of this night are believed by the Mahomedans to be many, one of them being that during it the whole animal and vegetable kingdom bow in humble adoration to the Almighty; and also the waters of the sea become sweet for a moment. This night is often compounded with the "Shab-i-Barat" or Night of Record, which occurs some weeks earlier and to which we referred at the time on the fifteenth of the month of Shaban which precedes Ramzan, as both are called the "blessed night" in the Koran. But though both are "Lailat-ul-Mubarak," they are distinct and commemorate two different events.

THE "OLD NOBILITY,"

VISCOUNT GORMANSTON, whose death we announced on Wednesday, was the last Irish peer who could claim to have fought in the Mutiny. But, curiously enough, there are several Irish peers still living who can boast that they served in the Crimea—notably the Earls of Listowel and Annesley, who were both wounded at Alma; and the Earl of Lucan and Lords Muncaster, Hotham and Charlemont, who all did their part in the trenches over fifty years ago, but who did not, like Lord Wolseley,—who is an Irishman but not an Irish peer—follow the sword into India. This handful of aged peers are Ireland's best-known veterans of the wars, but strange to say, there are still living two Irish nobles who fought for Queen and country before either the Crimea or the Mutiny. They are Lords Annesley and Charlemont, and they took part in the Kaffir War which began in 1851. By the deaths of Viscount Gormanston last week and of Lord Saye and Sele nearly a month ago, there pass from view two admirable representatives of the genuine "old nobility" of Britain. Lord Saye and Sele was fourteenth baron of his line and claimed to be twenty-first in descent from that Geoffrey de Saye who was one of the twenty-five barons entrusted with the enforcement of Magna Charta; and Lord Gormanston was fourteenth Viscount of a line which began with a courtier who managed the affairs of Ireland for King Edward IV when that monarch sent his youngest son, the Duke of York, across the Irish Sea as Lord Deputy of Erin's Isle. Like most of these modern representatives of illustrious families Lord Saye and Sele and Lord Gormanston could look back through the vista of centuries to a time when their titles were existent but unknown. After James Fiennes had been beheaded by Jack Cade in Cheapside, there were four Lords Saye who never received a writ. The seventh Baron got a new barony by patent, and though six of his successors were Viscounts their barony got into abeyance. In 1781 Major General Thomas Twistleton had the abeyance terminated in his favour, and became thirteenth Baron, also Fiennes, and also Eardley. But Eardley went no further. Then a Canon of Hereford who came in as sixteenth Baron, and who was twentieth in descent from the original Lord Saye, added Wykeham-Fiennes to Twistleton, and passed the conjunction on to his son, who died recently, after a career as a country gentlemen in which he earned the deep respect and affection of all his neighbours in Berks and Oxon. Lord Gormanston's honours were lost for perhaps an even longer period than Lord Saye and Sele's. The seventh viscount, having adhered to James II, was outlawed, and his successors' titles were not acknowledged until, in 1800, the now deceased peer's grandfather obtained a reversal of the outlawries. The late Lord Gormanston had a distinguished career as a Colonial Governor. He however retired seven years ago to Gormanston Castle, his splendid seat at Balbriggan, and became seriously ill three years ago, from which he never really recovered. Lord Gormanston was able to take an active interest in the marriage of his daughter, Miss Ismay Preston, to Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, a few months ago, but he has been too ill even to travel. By the way, there is a curious superstition at Gormanston that when a misfortune is about to happen to any member of the family a band of foxes is said to make its appearance and prowl round the castle walls.

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER.

THE Railway accident at Shrewsbury recalls the recent disaster at Salisbury and at Grantham in its leading details. A heavy express train drawn by a powerful engine over-runs the signals, and is derailed upon a curve with a frightful loss of life. In each case the suspicion that the driver was making up time, and in each case among the victims the man primarily responsible with his lips for ever sealed. If anything, a derailment at Shrewsbury was more certain than either at Salisbury or at Grantham, for the curve was considerably more severe; as a matter of fact the standing instructions are that no train is to go round this curve at a greater speed than ten miles an hour. The evidence of eye-witnesses proves that this north to west express from Crewe to Bristol entered upon the curve north of Shrewsbury at a speed of about 60 miles an hour. The engine left the metals and the coaches piled up one on top of another. Eighteen lives were lost outright and some thirty-seven persons were injured. Both driver and stoker being killed, we shall never know exactly what transpired in the fatal few seconds which might have saved the train. The Board of Trade Enquiry as to the cause of the accident is now conducted for the first time in the presence of reporters. For the first time also, the President of the Board of Trade has attended such an enquiry and asked questions of the witnesses. Mr. Lloyd-George, while in no way usurping the functions of Colonel Yorke, R. E., who is conducting the enquiry, certainly put very pertinent questions as to the health and physical fitness of the driver. His questions, indeed, seemed to foreshadow Board of Trade action to compel the periodical medical examination of drivers. It seems as if such a course were really necessary. At any rate, the London County Council have found it necessary for their tram drivers; but as a result these are in a state of disontent and agitation, even threatening a strike. The public weal must, however, prevail both for trams and trains. Mr. Lloyd-George's energetic action has confirmed the public in their opinion that he is what Ministers in England sometimes are not,—a "live" man. He happened to be in Manchester when the accident occurred, and at once hurried to the scene of the disaster. The same evening he was engaged to speak at the annual dinner of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and he had to apologise for not being present at the commencement of that function. He had, he told his hosts, to solve the difficulty of covering 60 miles in two hours. He succeeded, but he was not going to say in which country, otherwise the police might prosecute further inquiries.

THE N.Y.K. Steamer "Totomi Maru" left Madras for Colombo on the 31st October.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Deo. Balduino," from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

THE amount subscribed for the Sullivan Memorial Scholarship in connection with the Roorkee College, in memory of the late Mr. William Sullivan, has reached Rs. 2,000.

THE Secretary of State's decision regarding the redistribution of the South Indian Railway system includes the handing over to the Southern Mahratta Railway of the section from Bangalore to Nanjangud.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Macedonia," were:—Lady Victoria Carbery, Hon. Archdeacon W. A. Dickins, Sir Harold Stuart, and Lady and Miss Stuart.

THE Managing Director, Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, writes that the issue has been largely oversubscribed, and that in due course letters of allotment will be posted to applicants.

It having been found necessary to postpone the date of the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George which was fixed for the 22nd instant, the Council will now meet in the Council Chamber at Fort St. George at noon on the 2nd December.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will hold a Durbar at Peshawar in the Victoria Memorial Hall on the 16th November, for provincial and district Durbaris, as well as native Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Khyber Rifles. The Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners will be presented to the Chief Commissioner who will then deliver an address to the Durbaris and other gentlemen present.

SIR JOHN HEWETT arrived in Allahabad on Saturday afternoon privately, having motored across from Fyzabad, where during the morning he had held a conference with the local officers on the subject of the scarcity. The Lieutenant-Governor will hold a Durbar at Allahabad at noon on the 12th instant for Durbaris of the Allahabad division and a few other specially invited gentlemen. His Honour will take this occasion for presenting the insignia of C.I.E. to Mr. J. S. Campbell, C.S., and Sanads to various native gentlemen including the Raja of Manipur on whom titles have recently been conferred by the Government of India. Certificates will also be given to the officials and gentlemen of the Division who have been brought to notice for their services during the scarcity in Bundelkhand last year, and to others for meritorious municipal work.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 31.

THE PORT TRUST "AT HOME."

Last Friday the 140 guests invited by the Port Trustees to attend the annual inspection of the harbour embarked on the far-famed "Richmond Crawford" at 1 o'clock. The steamer first proceeded Jettywards, then turning round travelled seawards and so covered the whole length of the harbour area. The guests landed at about 2-15 after a nine mile or so trip. During this little cruise Mr E. Jackson, the Port Trust Chief Engineer, exhibited a very interesting model in relief of the harbour, such as might explain to the most inexpert the present state of affairs, the plans and possibilities of the future. Tiffin, a gargantuan feast, was served in a large godown transformed for the occasion into a spacious if not particularly elegant *salle-à-manger*. Mr. Mules, the Chairman of the Port Trust, delivered a rather long post-prandial oration dealing with relevant matters in a more whimsical way than one would have thought possible.

He pointed out that their revenue had risen to 29 lakhs in 1906-7 and that their reserve (*i. e.* unexpended receipts) amounted to twenty lakhs, while their surplus revenue for the half-year ending September 1907 reached the record figure of Rs. 7,73,000-0-0. In view of these facts Mr. Mules thought there should be no difficulty in getting further funds for development as soon as Government sanctioned the necessary amendments of their borrowing powers.

Mr. Mules admitted that the Railway could block the port in the busy months, but as an extenuating circumstance he pointed proudly to the export of 199,000 tons in July, beating the previous best month by 15,000 tons, and a record total of 562,000 tons for July, August and September. Mr. Mules having paid a well merited compliment to Mr. Raymond Cooper the Manager and Secretary of the Port Trust in this connection, went on to say that the irresitible logic of events had forced them to the conclusion that proposals which only 3 years before seemed adequate were already obsolete. They found they could neither take the stuff as fast as it came, nor find berths and moorings for the ships coming into the harbour. They had been compelled to resort to double-banking at the wharves and other expedients greatly disliked by ship-agents and commanders; they had had the mortification of seeing one vessel (the *Inverness* with coal) leave the port undischarged; they had had to keep steamers waiting days and days for berths, and trade had been hampered accordingly.

They knew that having under great strain loaded off 199,000 tons in one month they had to face a responsible railway forecast of:—

1908.....	270,000 tons	per mensem
1909.....	300,000	do. do.
1910.....	330,000	do. do.

and thereafter a monthly increase of 20,000 tons per mensem. They had therefore determined to undertake, as soon as Government allowed them to raise the money, the west channel wharfage scheme at a cost roughly estimated at 1 1/4 crores of rupees. This would, when completed, give 25 wharf-berths besides the Bulk-oil Pier and 22 moorings, or accommodation in all for 48 steamers.

A new light of 1,430,000 candle power had been ordered from Messrs Chace Brothers and he hoped tnis would remove all cause of reproach in connection with their Hall-door lamp. With regard to the cyclone and certain mutterings about rotten moorings he was not going into that, except to say that hitherto Karachi had not been supposed to be within the cyclonic area. It was not usual, he thought, to have everything in readiness against cyclonic storms where such do not occur, but the question of moorings as a matter of fact had engaged the attention of the Trustees before the cyclone. He would ask those who complained of Karachi what would happen if Bombay were visited by a cyclone of extraordinary violence.

Mr. Mules then made complimentry allusion to Mr. Aug. Thüle, the "doyen" of the Port Trustees not yet *emeritus*, Mr. Raymond Cooper, the Manager and Secretary, and wound up by proposing the health of Mr. A.D. Younghusband, C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner-in-Sind, their principal guest.

Mr. Younghusband then presented to Commande Hewett, R.I. M., Port Officer, and to Mr. Pilot Humbel, Lloyd's Silver Medals and certificates for saving life from the wreck of the ill-fated "Nithsdale," and to Lascar Joseph the Royal Human Society's medal for his gallant conduct whereby was saved a boat full of valuable lives during the cyclone.

Mr. Younghusband encouraged the Port Trustees to boldness, and assured them of his support in getting their schemes sanctioned by Government.

So ended the function. As the "Sind Gazette" sapiently remarks *bis dat qui cito dat*. But that is not Government's motto!

K. A. D. C.

The twenty-second production of the Club consisted of a pantomime written by Mr. C. S. Anderson, author of "The Maid of Schiedam." The songs and incidental music were well selected and performed: special mention should be made of a song in the 2nd Act, "At the dawn" specially written for the production by Mr. C. W. Ancliffe, Bandmaster of the 24th Regiment, S. W. B., who with a few of his merry men constituted the orchestara. "At the Dawn" is really a beautiful song which only needs introduction to a wider world to secure instant popularity. The sort of piece Alla Dean is can be guessed from the programme:—

PROGRAMME.

ALLA DEAN.

Silly sad serious sentimental sententious story. Libertto by C. S. Anderson. Music by Sidney Jones and others.

Scenery designed and painted by W. R. Carstairs. Wigs by Youd.

Lightning by Somake. Costumes by Abdulla & Co. Delhi Dirzee & Co.

Properties by Sovral People and Co. Armour by the Steel Trust.

CHARACTERS.

Bandoloo	...Sultan of Ping Pong. Always "insultan" his friends and being a stern father, always "stern" up strife.. .. ...Mr J K Shiels
Watto...	...His Wuzzeer i. e. companion in crime. A good deal "wuzzeer" than he looks .. ..Mr J Humphrey
Jim Khana	...Watto's son and Captain of the Sultan's guard. A regular top-sawyer, and frequenter of ladies's clubs ... .Mr H H Sawyer
Perseope	...Lord High Dhobi. Auctioneer, &c., &c. A very "Meade-ocre" person. He doesn't "a-pere-so-po-ctect" as he is .. ...Mr V R Meade
Hassan	...Loo-l D S P.—A "f (s) assanating" fellow, if you p'lice ... ...Mr H J Mahon
Awful Rotta	...The wicked uncle. A "pawn" derous villain." Alas! that one so "young" should be so wicked. Mr R H Young
Jungli	...Aful's brother, and like him, but of a "cole"-dertemperament. A very wild youth ... ...Mr C R Cole
Curela	...Slave of the Lamp. A "butter"-ful person .. ..Mr J T Robertson
Swerin	...Slave of the Ring. The red-devil always "red-ly" for mischief "will-on" be a great favourite. Mr H F Wilson
Alla Dean	..The hero. The village "leafer" not very well "bread," but afterwards "added-in" much respect .. ..Mr C S Anderson
Mrs Dean	...The Merry Widow. She went "ridden" to "Merry" again Poor"-hurt" honest .. ..Mr T C Beaumont.
Fatima	...Maid of all work, and made to do it too ... ...Mrs Hislop
Baldassa	..Maid of honour, always "on-her" best behaviour ... ...Miss Cumming
Badroulbadour	The heroine of many "berrowin" adventures but always "Vera Merry" .. ..Miss Bayley

ACT I.

The Public Square of Ping Pong.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—Alla's palace, near Ping Pong.
Scene 2.—On the road to Mandalay
Scene 3.—Durbar room of Aful Rotta's stolen palace.

N. B.—Ping Pong lies on the banks of the Dreamy River, in the North South-West of the Never-Never land.

It was rather difficult to hear the words, but evidently puns of sorts and worse rhymes ran all through the dialogue.

Bandoloo was fairly distinct and made considerable hits with his topical verses. Jim Khana had not much to do, but sang and looked well. Perseope was very clever in his by-play. Both he and Aful Rotta, a Hamlet-like villain, are valuable recruits to the Club. The author as Alla Dean was satisfactory and in very good voice despite his labours.

Mr. T. C. Beaumont as the widow Dean broke out in a new place. His costumes were miracles! (Query—Did Mrs. Mumgavin, who designed so prettily the ladies' dresses, design also the widow Dean's rig-out?) He began as a sort of char-woman. One moment his face was twisted with tears and grief and in a second he was singing and dancing his only song and dance "Chee-cero."

When Alla Dean became wealthy mother blossomed out in a large check walking-kit, golden hair and such a hat! Finally in most unusual evening dress with a preposterous feather this widow evoked great amusement. One cannot imagine the performance being endurable with a amusing Mrs. Dean.

The part of the princess was prettily played by Miss Bayley, but quite a surprise was singing and acting of another new recruit, Miss Cumming, who had a lot to do and did it delightly. Mr. Thole, the stage manager is to be heartily congratulated on the result of his coaching.

THE INDIAN WRANGLR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER

At the call of the Maharatti Community a public meeting was held at the People's Hall last evening for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Raghunath Purushotham Paranjpe, B. Sc. (Bombay), B. A. (Cambridge) Senior Wrangler etc. In the unavoidable absence of Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. A. W. Forbes, of the local Bar, on the motion of Rai Bahadur B. K. Joshi, was elected to the Chair. The hall was crowded to overflowing and much enthusiasm prevailed. After expressing himself in earnest terms of the pleasure it gave him to be present, and to join in any thing which tended to help the Indian, Mr. Forbes said that what was a source of pride to Indians was a source of pride to him. He was there to introduce to them to Mr. Paranjpe. They were delighted to have him there that evening, and it required no superfluous words of his to remind them that his name was a household word. He was a man endowed with splendid talents. He had decided upon a position of almost poverty instead of riches, comparitive obscurity to brilliant status—Why did he do so? Because he was animated with a desire to do good for his people. He was, in fact, devoted to the service of his country. He then called upon Mr. Pendharker to read the address which was as follows:—

We the Maharatta Community of Secunderabad, consider ourselves very fortunate in having an opportunity to welcome you amongst us, and pay a humble tribute to the profound respect and admiration we feel for the several qualities of head and heart with which you are so richly endowed, and which has gained for you a unique position among our countrymen. It is a matter for sincere gratification to us that your acquisition of the unprecedented honour of the Senior Wranglership of the University of Cambridge has evoked from all classes of people alike in our country a hearty chorus of appreciation and praise, led by no less a person than our late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. In honouring you, therefore, we are in reality honouring ourselves and discharging, in a humble way, a duty we owe to ourselves as members of a community which enjoys the privilege of owning you as one of themselves.

We confess we are unable to express in suitable terms our appreciation of the strength of character and firmness of mind with which you have so heroically maintained your resolution to serve as a life member of the Fergusson College, Poona, and to devote the whole of your valuable life and energy to the educational advancement of our motherland. Suffice it to say that we share in common with our brethern here and elsewhere the feeling of respect, bordering almost upon veneration, for the rare and admirable spirit of genuine self-sacrifice you have shown in having undertaken to serve, voluntarily, and with that spirit of cheerful and calm contentment which is so characteristic of the Hindu mind, the humble and sacred cause of education, when more ambitious and lucrative walks of life were opened to you. We look to you and your colleagues for the educational regeneration of the country and our devout prayer to the Almighty is that he may spare you for a long time to come, to enable you to fulfil the mission of your life.

As Mr. Peranjpe rose to address the meeting, he was greeted with loud applause, which gradually increased into deafening cheers, and it was some time before Mr. Peranjpe was enabled to speak.

He said the reception they had given him had quite overpowered him, and it was quite impossible for him to make a speech at that moment. He was not a speaker, although he had to be one in the following of his profession, to a certain extent, but then some auxilaries were to hand in the shape of chalk and a black board. (Laughter).

He could not sufficiently thank them from his heart for the kindness and honour done him. The President had spoken of his (the speaker's) acceptance of a humble position, rather than one which would bring him status and riches. He could not, however, conceive of anything more valuable and enjoyable to him than the memory of being honoured that evening by such a vast assembly. Was not that sort of appreciation better far than riches? (Applause). His speciality, as they all knew, was Mathematics, and although he was only known personally to a few in Secunderabad City, and its neighbouring city of Hyderabad, yet it would seem peculiarly fitting for him to be honoured by people of these cities famous for all classes of Indians, and all classes seemed to be represented at this meeting.

As one cast a glance at the history of mathematics one found the first attention to the subject was made by their ancestors, the Hindus. A blight came upon them for several centuries, but the torch was not allowed to be extinguished, and the next people who moved with vigour were the Arabs and the Mahomedans (Applause).

As he had said before, this was not the time to make a speech, but he felt that the honour was not done so much to him as to the Indian. He and his colleagues were doing what humble work they could in the cause of education.

It was their firm belief that if they were to rise it could only be by education, and education alone, and in the sacred work of education their benign Government was helping them. He would not be there before them unless it had been by the help of Government. He would not have been able to study in England were it not for gaining the scholarship endowed by the Government. (Applause).

Their efforts in Poona and the Deccan were not all they hoped to attain. They were ambitious, and they hoped to spread their domain further afield. Their efforts were simply in the cause of education and results had shown what they could do by themselves. Self help was the best of all agents. The speaker concluded his speach by again thanking those present for their kindness, but he could not, he said, express himself to half the extent he felt. Mr. Paranjpe was then garlanded, and before the proceedings broke up Mr. Krishnama Chari, B. A., B. L., moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, They had after many years succeeded in dragging Mr. Forbes out and getting from him a confession as to his sincere interest in the welfare of India and Indians. Mr. Forbes was the type of Englishman they would all like to see more of. The vote was received with hearty cheers and the proceedings then terminated.

THE question of abrogating the 55-years' rule of retirement in the Public Works Department may be looked at in more than one way, says the "Pioneer" and we have already ventured the opinion that the public at large need not necessarily take the same view of the matter as those members of the Department who only see in it a prospect of arrested promotion. It must be admitted, however, that the authorities to some extent have themselves to thank for the continuance of the "unrest" to which our columns testify. In a case of this kind when the Government has come to a decision, published it, and appended its reasons in the usual Resolution, little more is usually heared of the matter. But as long as it is a matter of a reported intention, which the Government will neither disavow no confirm, everyone likely to be affected is uneasy, all disquietude being aggravated by uncertainty. The officers of the P. W. D. joined the service under certain definite rules, and, although no one questions the right of Government to alter these rules if it sees good, the changes should be made with due notice, and with as much consideration as possible to individual officers. A controversy of this kind in the present circumstances of the Department must be looked upon as unfortunate from the effect that it is likely to have on the recruiting market. Finally, though this is consideration not likely to have escaped the Secretariat, much care will have to be taken when the change is brought into force, that it does not block of the prospects of the younger men. Now that the "esprit de corps" of Coopers Hill is no longer there to hold the Department together, the first result of such a congestion will be to send the best of the juniors off in search of better openings elsewhere.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

DIRECTORS' CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Lloyd-George: Conciliator.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Lloyd-George had a further conference with the Railway Chairmen this morning. They then adjourned until Wednesday, after which Mr. Lloyd-George will receive the representatives of the Amalgamated Society with a view to a possible settlement.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd-George regards the directors' concessions as most important, and is hopeful that Mr. Bell will accept a compromise.

On the other hand, the Advisory Council of the Amalgamated Society, after five hours' deliberation this afternoon, resolved that in view of the refusal of the Companies to meet their representatives they had no alternative but to carry out the mandate of the members, as revealed by the result of the ballot, and issue strike notice papers to the whole of the railway men in the Kingdom.

Mr. Bell, in an interview, said that papers would be issued to Unionists and non-Unionists alike.

HARDEN v. MOLTKE.

Official Intervention.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Public Prosecutor has intervened in the Moltke-Harden case.

He will prosecute Harden for criminal libel. It is explained that he abstained originally because he hoped that, failing official action, the case would be dropped and public scandal avoided.

He intervenes now, considering that Moltke has not had sufficient opportunity of justifying himself, and desiring completely to clear up the matter.

The criminal proceedings will supersede the civil notice of appeal.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Alleged Intimidation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

In consequence of allegations of intimidation of Indians in the Transvaal, who wished to register, the time allowed for registration has been extended to November 30th.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Up to the present four hundred Asiatics have been registered in the Transvaal.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Colossal Socialist Defeat.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Municipal elections for England and Wales were held yesterday.

The returns in 141 Boroughs show that the Conservatives won 115 seats, the Liberals twenty, the Labourites twenty-two, the Independents four and the Socialists four.

Socialists were defeated in 27 Boroughs where they attempted to displace candidates seeking re-election.

LATER.

Ladies for the first time have offered themselves as candidates at Municipal elections. Only four out of seventeen have been returned.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

A Battalion Disbanded.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The disbandment of the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion of the Royal Garrison Artillery has been gazetted.

MILITARY SCANDAL.

5th Lancers Unfit for Service.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The *Times* states that the 5th Lancers at Aldershot have been reported unfit for service. Three Majors and two Captains have been placed on half-pay.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

£2,000,000 by the "Lusitania."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The "Lusitania" takes two millions of gold to New York to-day.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

60,000 People Idle.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The money panic in America has increased the numbers of the unemployed. It is estimated that sixty thousand people have been rendered idle.

THE WAY OF ROME.

Priest Excommunicated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The well-known Catholic Priest and Scholar, Father Tyrrell, has been excommunicated for articles published in the *Times* criticising the recent Encyclical on Modernism.

CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

Professionals Engaged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The cricketers Vine, Cox and Lilley sail for Calcutta on 15th of November. They will play for the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.

LATER.

Mr. Lilley to-day decided not to go to India.

THE ROMANES LECTURE.

Delivered by Lord Curzon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Lord Curzon delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford yesterday.

The Lecture was on the subject of frontiers and dealt with the historical and geographical aspects of the question, and critieised British and Russian spheres of interest in Persia as an arrangement wanting in permanence and, expediency. If the prestige of the Hague Tribunal were maintained, it probably would increasingly become the arbiter of frontier disputes.

He eulogised the work of frontier officers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Extra Session of Congress Asked.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt is being strongly urged to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the financial situation.

NORWAY.

A New Treaty Signed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Treaty of 1855 whereby Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Scandinavia against Russia was dissolved at Christiania yesterday.

A new treaty between Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, guaranteeing the integrity of Norway, has been signed.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Natives Attack a Patrol.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

It is reported that a hundred armed natives attacked and wiped out a Dutch patrol of nineteen men in the island of Flores.

LONDON FINANCE.

Lubbock-Schmidts Suspended.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The suspension is announced of the discount house of Messrs. Lubbock Schmidt and Company. The suspension is due to unfortunate commitments on the Stock Exchange, unconnected with the money market.

Two Scottish failures are announced. They are a firm of ironfounders in Glasgow, and a firm of Printers in Edinburgh.

THE RUSSIAN MUTINY.

150 Arrests.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

One hundred and fifty arrests have been made at Vladivostok, including soldiers, sailors and civilians.

It appears that the agitators had long been working among the garrison and sailors to produce the mutiny.

The merchantmen in the harbour steamed out before the firing began.

The crew of the destroyer *Serdity* also mutinied and wounded their Captain and other Officers, but a loyal destroyer, with the aid of a detachment of troops, quelled the mutiny.

BOKHARAN EARTHQUAKE.

1,500 Killed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Conflicting accounts have been received of the Karatag earthquake.

It appears that there were three successive shocks and afterwards a mountain slide.

The death-roll is now variously given at from 1,500 to 5,000.

MR. NAOROJI.

Well but Weak.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji received an ovation at Aden.

He had suffered in the Red Sea, and is now well but weak.

[We are requested to inform the public that owing to the present condition of his health the landing of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is expected to arrive here on the 7th, will be strictly private. Complete rest and absence of all excitement for some time to come are absolutely needed to recuperate himself. During this interval it is to be earnestly hoped that the visiting public will kindly refrain from disturbing him at his residence.]

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Hardinge," will sail to-day for Karachi with "V" and "W" Batteries R.H.A., the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and details.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," will leave Bombay to-day for Madras and Calcutta, with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment, the 81st Pioneers, and details.

The hired Transport "Soudan," is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Durban and Mauritius with the 12th Brigade, "V" and "W" Batteries, R. H. A., 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment and R.F.A.

REVENUE continues to come in well, in spite of the drought. In the six months ending 30th September the loss due to the reduction in the salt-duty was more than made good by improvements under such headings as those of Customs, Stamps, Excise and Land Revenue; the receipts from railways to date are more than two crores better than those for the corresponding period of last year. Referring to the fodder failure in the Delhi division the official report states that little can be done for the cattle beyond making the road and canal side trees available to them

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

The following is the full text of Sir Harvey Adamson's main statement upon the Sedition Bill at yesterday's Council meeting here:—

SIR H. ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

With reference to a remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale I may say that when, at a former stage of this Bill, I alluded to "irreconcileables" I referred to the Extremist party whose avowed policy is to make the government of the country impossible. With reference to another of the hon'ble member's remarks I bow entirely to the Hon'ble Dr. Ghose's superior knowledge of Law. I explained at a previous meeting why this legislation had been undertaken in Simla. The criticisms that have been offered do not require me to add much to what I have already said. I explained that we considered it necessary to legislate so that the law should have effect before the Ordinance expired. If that necessity be doubted I point to recent events in Calcutta which in the absence of the Ordinance would have spread the infection to Eastern Bengal and originated a new period of lawlessness there. It has been suggested in many communications made to me that the Ordinance might have been extended for a further period. This course would have been quite contrary to the spirit and the letter of the law, and I am sure that if we had adopted it none would have more vigorously attacked us than those who have suggested it. I explained that we delayed legislation until experience revealed the defects of the Ordinance, especially that we were unwilling to legislate until we had seen whether the Council reforms that were laid before the public would meet any response in allaying seditious agitation. And I further showed that the time allowed for the discussion of this short Bill was ample. Nearly the whole of it has been before the public for over five months in the shape of the Ordinance which has been discussed "ad nauseam" in every newspaper and on almost every platform in the country. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale says that the Bill is being discussed in a meeting of the Council which is not full. Whose fault is this? Every member has had ample notice and ample opportunity of attending and surely I may presume that hon'ble members of this Council will take the trouble of undertaking a short railway journey if they consider the matter before the Council to be of sufficient importance to require their presence. The presumption to be drawn from the Council not being full is that the hon'ble members who are not present either approve of the Bill or at least do not so strongly disapprove of it as to consider their presence necessary. The objections to legislation at Simla are not so strong now, when there is a railway that runs to the door of the Council Chamber as there were years ago, in the time of Lord Northbrook, when there were no such facilities. Every member of the Council could easily have been present on the day when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Bill has practically been before the country for months and the full and complete arguments that have been urged against it to-day show that hon'ble members who are opposed to it have had ample time to prepare their brief, and that objections on this account are groundless. In the objections of the hon'ble members who are opposed to the Bill and in the criticisms that I have received from elsewhere the feature that has struck me most forcibly is that these objections and criticisms have greatly

EXAGGERATED THE SCOPE OF THE BILL.

It has been assumed that if a place is declared as a proclaimed area there will be an end forever after—or at least for three years—during which the bill will operate—of free speech and free meetings in that place. Now quite apart from the fact that even in proclaimed areas the Bill gives power to prohibit only certain meetings of a kind harmful to the public peace, the assumption that the Bill contemplates any permanent curtailment of public liberty is absolutely unfounded. The Bill provides that the Local Government may declare any place to be a proclaimed area and it is quite true that it does not provide in words for rescinding such an order. But that is a mere trick in drafting. The General Clauses Act provides that the authority which has power to make an order has also power to rescind it. The declaring of a place to be a proclaimed area is therefore only a temporary measure. It is intended to meet only exceptional circumstances of danger, and when a proclaimed area reverts to its normal condition of freedom from danger of disturbance, then the necessity for retaining it as a proclaimed area ends and the order will be rescinded and the Bill will cease to have operation on that area. This is a point that should never be lost sight of in considering the effect of the Bill. When remembered in conjunction with the objections raised by hon'ble members, its effect is to detract enormously from the strength of every objection that has been urged. I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say to-day, namely, that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional places and exceptional times of insecurity.

Now in defending the Bill against the attacks that have been made on it, there are two points that I must endeavour to clearly prove. The first is that in the present circumstances of India a measure for

REPRESSING INFLAMMATORY ORATORY

necessary. The second is that the Bill does not give powers in excess of what is required to achieve that object. As regards the necessity I almost feel that I should apologise for wasting the time of the Council for the course of events during the past few months has surely been sufficient without words of mine to prove to reasonable men that a preventive measure is necessary. The party of extreme agitation, at least so as far as they consist of men of matured understanding, may be comparatively few—I doubt if they are so few as the hon'ble members represent—but they exercise a baneful influence. They are teaching the schoolboys and students of the country that the Government as established in India is a Government of despots whose only desire is to enrich themselves and to impoverish and depopulate the country. They are teaching the younger generation who, in a few years, will, in the natural course of affairs take a large share in the administration of India that, that administration is one of chicanery and deceit. It is no light thing that by the action and avowed policy of the disloyal party the masses of the common people, who are contented and law-abiding when left to their own devices, but whose natures contain elements that are easily stirred to violence, have been excited by plausible lies, to plunge the country into disorder. Nor is it a light thing that determined attempts have been made to seduce the police and even the Native Army from its allegiance. The whole aim of the sedition party is to subvert the Government of the country. It may be summed up in one word—it is treason. But I will not content myself with general statements. I will take up the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's challenge and will show that in India, where seditious oratory has been poured on the people during the past eight months the immediate result has been grave lawlessness and disorder. In the Punjab during March and April last a flood of platform oratory was let loose. Speeches of a highly inflammatory nature were delivered almost daily. These speeches had a

PERNICIOUS EFFECT ON THE UNEDUCATED

and uncritical minds of the people, who were wrought to a high pitch of excitement this oratory culminated in the riots at Lahore and Rawalpindi, which would no doubt have been followed by similar occurrences elsewhere. If prompt action had not been taken a similar flood of oratory was about the same time poured forth in Eastern Bengal, inculcating among other things the boycott. It excited the population of that province, and culminated in the serious riots at Comilla and Magrathat, and the neighbourhood. In the Tippera District, at Nangalband, in Dacca, at Jamalpur, Bakshiganat, Kharma, Baladarabad, Dewanganj, Tarakanda hat, and a number of other places in the Mymensing District, at Solanga, in Pabna and Kissorhat, and Ekdala, and in Rajshahi. There were also incipient disturbances. Elsewhere, but these were nipped in the bud by the fortunate presence of the Magistrate or the police. In Madras, which until the present year had been free from political disturbances, platform oratory of an inflammatory nature was carried on almost daily. In the latter part of April and the beginning of May. The result was the outbreak of students at Rajahmundry, the serious riot at Cocanada,—in which the Club was wrecked,—and a disturbance at Rajahmundry which necessitated the despatch of troops to that place. In Calcutta there had been meetings almost daily since the beginning of August, and a stream of seditious oratory was poured forth on the town. The police were urged to forsake their duty. The people were incited to attack the police, especially the European police, and students were advised to arm themselves with 'lathis'—advice which they accepted. The result was that disturbances took place on August 7th and 26th, September 9th and October 2nd to 5th which became so serious that the authorities were compelled to take extraordinary action under Section 144 of the C. P. C. in restraint of public meetings. The hon'ble members who oppose the Bill seem to be inclined to admit much of this. They admit that a party has been formed whose aim and object is to subvert the government of the country, but they say, Why do you not prosecute these seditious agitators? The existing law of the country, the Indian Penal Code, gives ample power to punish them. Why do you not enforce it, instead of enacting a measure which will cause inconvenience to and may possibly imperil the loyal subjects of His Majesty? So hon'ble members ask for an answer to that question? Do they not themselves know it?

THE NECESSITY FOR THE NEW LAW

The answer is that in order to prosecute there must be witnesses; in western countries public sentiment is against the breakers of law. If in a European country treason were preached at a public meeting many of those present would from patriotic motives came forward and denounce and testify against the traitors. But what happens in India? The public are assembled in a meeting at which the most violent sedition is preached. Most of those present if we are to believe the hon'ble members who oppose the Bill are loyal citizens. Surely it is the duty of loyal men in such a case to come forward and give evidence against traitors. When were men of the Moderate party in India ever known to do this? It may be a moral certainty that sedition was preached, but no witnesses of respectability are to be found. The Moderate party in India do not recognise the moral obligations that are accepted by loyal subjects in every other country in the world. That is the reason why in India we cannot rely on prosecutions and are obliged to resort to preventive measures which entail inconvenience, and, it may be, further risks on the innocent and the guilty alike. And therein lies the whole fallacy of the Hon'ble Dr. Ghose's argument. And of his comparison between India and England, and India and the continental nations. There is a loose notion prevalent that the right to a free expression of opinion is a fundamental doctrine of the law of England. But as every lawyer knows the phrases "freedom of discussion" and "Liberty of the press" are not to be found in any of the statute books nor among the maxims of the Common Law of England. The true state of things in England is simply this that the law permits any one to say, write and publish what he pleases, but if he makes a bad use of this liberty he is liable to prosecution and punishment, The Government of India have no desire that it should be otherwise in India, provided that prosecution is feasible. But prosecution in India has been amply proved to be an inadequate remedy for treason and sedition owing to the

WANT OF PUBLIC SPIRIT AND PATRIOTIC FEELING

among the very class who are now crying that their liberties are being endangered. Let this class act the part of good citizens and there will be no need for any other remedy for sedition than that which exists in England. It is simply because the law-abiding people of India will not assist the authorities against the law-breakers as law-abiding citizens in every other civilised country in the world are always ready to do, that the Government is driven to a policy of prevention instead of confining itself to the prosecution of law-breakers. I cannot at short notice follow the Hon'ble Dr. Rash-Behari Ghose in his researches into the laws of Italy, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. The hon'ble and learned Doctor is an accomplished scholar, and an extensive reader. His acquaintance with the constitutional history and law of western countries is profound, but he is a lawyer as well as a student. I hope that he will foregive me when I say that in his comparison between the freedom of India and the freedom of continental nations he has assumed the role of an advocate, addressing a jury rather than that of a Judge, or of an impartial critic. Let me remind him of the "droit administrative" which is part of the system of most continental nations, whether royal, imperial, or republican, under which the Government, as representing the state, has rights and powers against individuals, superior to, and independent of, the ordinary law of the land, and under which officials are exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. Would the hon'ble member prefer for India unfettered executive action of this nature to the comparatively mild preventive measure which has so excited his indignation? The Bill has been challenged on the ground that it can be applied to provinces in which no actual case of urgency has yet occurred. I have explained that in three provinces and in the capital town of India circumstances have occurred that showed the necessity for a measure of prevention of inflammatory oratory which can be promptly applied when the necessity arises. It would be criminal folly to neglect that warning. What has happened in these provinces may easily happen elsewhere. Indications are not wanting that seditious oratory followed by the same unhappy consequences may any day run riot in other provinces. The reason for extending the bill to the whole of India is that experience has shown that it may be necessary any where to resort with promptitude to such measures as are made lawful by the Bill. I think that I have completed the first part of my task, and proved that

PREVENTION IS NECESSARY,

The truth is that India under British Government has enjoyed a liberty whether in the press or on the platform that has been given to no other country in the world except England. That liberty has degenerated into a license which would not for a moment be tolerated in any country in the world, even in England. This abuse of freedom not only retards progress but it threatens to engulf India in anarchy and riotousness and no Government on earth, unless it abrogated its functions, could dare to leave such an evil unchecked, and now having proved the necessity for a measure of prevention.

I will proceed to the second part of the task which I have undertaken to-day, and show that the Bill which is before us gives no unreasonable powers and that it gives no power in excess of what is barely necessary for achieving the object in view. The chief point of attack has been the definition of public meeting, it has been urged that it is too all-embracing I admit that the definition is a wide one; it has been made wide on purpose so as to include all meetings of a public nature that may by any possibility be harmful and leave no room for evasion but the definition can harm no one. one. It is not the definition can harm no one. It is not the definition of an offence it is noofience to hold any such meeting as is contemplated in the definition, provided that a very simple formality is observed May more, the Bill does not even give power to prohibit meetings, Merely because they are meetings that faltwit oin the definition a further and a perfectly reasonable condition has to be satisfied before a meeting can be even prohibited. The District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Pobice has to exercise his discretion. This means that he has to consider all the circumstances and the facts at his disposal. It is only when he has done so, and when, in the exercise of his discretion, he has come to the conclusion that the meeting in question is one that is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause disturbance of the public tranquility, that he is empowered to even prohibit. It will be observed that the

ONLY OFFICERS WHO ARE EMPOWERED

to exercise this discretion are officers of high standing and of large experience.—The District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police they are the highest officers that under the ordinary criminal law of India are entrusted with preventive jurisdiction. It has been contended that if the discretion is given to these officers it will make room for oppressive proceedings this contention assumes that officers of high standing are devoid of commonsense, and of a sense of justice, and is tantamount to an assertion that the whole scheme of preventive jurisdiction as embodied in the Code of Criminal Procedure is wrong. I cannot for a moment admit this contentions This is a very important feature of the Bill which is to be borne in mind in judging of the reasonableness of the measure. None but officers of the very highest standing are empowered to prohibit meetings. Another even more important feature which has hardly received justice from the hon'ble. members who are against me is that the Bill nowhere gives an opening to indiscriminate or doubtful interference by the police. It provides for the attendance of persons who may be police officers at public meetings for the purpose of reporting the proceedings. I cannot conceive that any reasonable objection can be taken to this provision. The Bill provides that if persons deliberately break the law and hold a public meeting in defiance of a special prohibition the meeting shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly. In this case persons concerned are deliberately resisting the execution of a law and in this respect the Bill, in allowing the police to act, does not go a single step beyond the provisions of the ordinary criminal law. The only other case under the Bill in which the police can interfere of their own accord is the case in which a person without permission in writing delivers a speech in a publib place within a proclaimed area. In this case the police may arrest without warrant, but their action is taken in open day and in the fact of the public. There is therefore in the Bill not the slightest opportunity for any doubtful interference by the police. But there is the final clause of the Bill an offence which falls into a somewhat different category from those I have mentioned. If a public meeting of a certain kind is held in a proclaimed area without either notice being given or permission obtained the promoters of that meeting have committed an offence. But there is not the element of plain sailing here that there is in the other offences. It is apparent to every onlooker that an offence has been committed. Before taking steps to vindicate the law the officer concerned has to satisfy himself both that the meeting is a public one, and that it is of the kind for which notice and permission is required. In this case police action, if allowed, might be based on grounds that could be questioned. For this reason and in this case the Bill gives to the police no power to interfere. The clause to which I refer is clause 6 sub-clause (1). When read with provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure it will be seen that the offence is one which the police are not empowed to take cognisance of. Any contention therefore that the Bill allows any dubious or questionable interference by the police fall completely to the ground. The effect of the operative clause of the Bill may be summed up in three sentences (1) they require notice to be given of the intention to hold public meetings for the discussion of political topics in order that accurate reports of the proceedings may be obtained; (2) they enable officers only of the highest standing to prohibit seditious public meetings; (3) they completely exclude dubious action on the part of the police and now I have completed the task that I set before me. I have shown that

THE BILL IS NECESSARY,

and I have shown that it is reasonable. Every measure of prevention must entail a curtailment of liberty. It is no pleasure to me to be piloting a repressive measure through this Council. I would much rather be occupied with a measure of constitutional progress. But if it is my fate to be in charge of a repressive Bill I say let it be strong enough to be effective. I have no belief in half measures for suppressing treason. I am not called upon to-day to defend the Bill from attack on the ground that it is not sufficiently drastic to meet the evil which it is intended to remove. I believe that it gives all the power that is necessary, but I can assure hon'ble members that I would find it more difficult to defend it from the criticism that it is not sufficiently strong than I do to-day in defending it against the objection that it is too drastic. The hon'ble members who oppose the Bill do not deny that in India of late there has been a considerable amount of seditious platform oratory. They cannot but admit that inflammatory oratory, working on the minds of an ignorant and excitable people, must be a grave source of danger, I cannot see how, after the experience of the past eight months, they can believe that in India, with the limitations which the conduct of its inhabitants imposes, this evil can be suppressed by the existing criminal law. Now what policy do hon'ble members who are against me advise—that in these circumstances Government should adopt? Their criticism is rather destructive than constructive. But I gather that rather than risk any interference with liberty they would let matters drift and let sedition run its course in the hope that things will eventually right themselves. I may point out that this was the policy followed for many years in respect of the Native Press in Bengal. For over thirty years sedition in the press was neither punished nor prevented. During the whole of this time the dissemination of sedition in the press never ceased. Did the forbearance of Government lead to any good result; On the contrary the Native Press went from lead to worse, until now when the evil that it does can be ignored no longer. It seems that it is almost impossible by the strictest enforcement of the criminal law to stem a tide of sedition which by inaction has been allowed to increase to enormous proportions. Can it be doubted that the same result will follow in the case of seditious platform oratory if we do not take timely measures to check it? In conclusion I ask,

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENACTMENT

of this measure of repression? The hon'ble members who oppose the Bill will say that it is act of the Government. But I assert most solemnly that they and the party whom they represent are responsible. They profess to abhor sedition and they are never tired of saying that the party of sedition are few and that they, the Moderate party, are many. What has the Moderate party done to disavow sedition and to assist the Government of their country in this emergency. I must regretfully answer that they have done absolutely nothing. What has the Anglo-Vernacular Press dont? The organs which reflect or ought to reflect the opinions of educated Indians, with a few honourable exceptions their chief aim has been to distort the motives and acts of the Government. The true leaders of educated India—men who have the views that are professed by the hon'ble members who oppose this Bill—they are many, though they are silent, would only have the courage of their opinions and take a firm stand sedition whether on the platform or in the press, the day of sedition, would be ended. Let educated Indians who can love their country and yet be loyal to its Government ponder over this. It is they and not the Government who have forged this letter on their country. Let them, even now, set their faces against sedition, and against the willful misconstruction of the motives and acts of Government and within six months the Bill which we are now endeavouring to pass into law will become a dead letter.

Some Press Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

Commenting on the passage of the Sedition meetings bill the "Bengalee" says: "if peace, in the sense of the absence of political agitation and conflict, is what the bureaucracy want, it is they and not the people of India, who are asking for the moon." Then, further on "Mr. Gokhale's second speech in which he made one more appeal to Government to conciliate Bengal, will long be remembered by our people not merely because it is a superb piece of reasoning from start to finish not for its absolutely accurate presentation of the case, but because it conveys a solemn warning to Government which must be heeded, if the situation is not to be rendered more acute. "Again" if the Act does not become a dead letter as soon as it comes into operation it is bound to do mischief. The people of India will never shrink from conflict or struggle where it is essential for their progress and development.

A Nagpur telegram to the "Bengalee" dated 2nd instant, says many of the Hindu students are willing to go back to the Neil City High School. Some College students and school-boys went to Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Secretary to the College Council, and are alleged to have said to him verbally and also given him a statement in writing soliciting pardon for their past conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—With the aim of the measure we have every sympathy. The suppression of sedition is a work that it behoves not only Government but every class and community in India to undertake. But we cannot see how this Bill will attain its object. At its best it is unnecessary and at its worst it places under power in the hands of the police, a body which is hardly efficient enough to deal with its own anti-criminal duties; and which is singularly unfited to undertake new work that can now be entrusted to it under the new Act.

The "Statesman" says: It is quite obvious that the Bill has been drafted in haste and with a very imperfect appreciation of the full bearing of some of the clauses. For this hurry there was no justification. Existing ordinances could have been extended to meet any real need and, ample leisure could thus have been secured to draw up a careful and well considered measure which would answer the purpose of Government without trenching needlessly and harshly upon that domestic privacy which Englishmen and Indians are united in cherishing.

MADRAS PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha on the foreshore of the South Beach to protest against the Seditious Meetings Bill. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the meeting was not largely attended. Mr. C. Menon, Editor of the "Indian Patriot" was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. Subramania Iyer, High Court Vakil, moved the following proposition "that the citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled are convinced that the enactment of the Seditious Meetings Bill will prove disastrous to the interests of the country. While protesting against it they refrain from making any representations to Government since they believe such a course will prove futile." This was seconded by Mr. Ratgachariar and carried with one dissentient. Mr. Venkataraman Rao moved the following amendment "that having regard to the futility of the various other constitutional methods adopted by several political associations of this country to effect good administration and observing on the other hand un-British Russian methods of repression and retrogression which are being adopted day by day by Government, this meeting urges upon the Madras Mahajana Sabha the immediate necessity of finding out in consultation with several local mofussil associations in the Province the best ways of instructing the public to have recourse to such passive resistance as it deems proper under the present circumstances."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 2.—Borradaile, Col., 34 Pioneers from leave, from England.

Harbec, Lt., 4th Cavalry from leave, from England.

Barry, Major S. O. T. Corps from leave, from England.

Evatt, Col. G. Rifles from leave, from England.

Magnial, Lt. 27th Punj. from leave, from England.

Penton, Lt. 25th Punj. from leave, from England.

Pink, Col. The Queens from leave, from England.

Douglas, Capt. S. O. T. Corps from leave, from England.

Dennys, Col. 31st Punjabis from leave, from England.

Crawford, Lt.-Col. 40th Pathans, from leave, from England.

Askwith, Major, R. H. A., from leave, from S. Africa.

Young, Lt. 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Pell, Major, The Queens from leave, from England.

Griffiths Capt. R. E. from leave, from England.

Watling, Major, 16th Rajputs, from leave, from England.

Soole, Lt. 21st Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Palmer, Major, 25th Cavalry from leave, from England.

Brounsson, Lt. R. F. A. on duty, from Dinapore.

Thomas, Capt. S. O. T. Corps from furlough, from Lahore.

Turner, Capt. R. E. from furlough, from England.

Cowper, Col. 10th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Barrett, Major-Genl. Staff, from leave, from England.

Searle, Lt.-Col. 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

Rickett, Lt. 23rd Pioneers, from leave, from England.

Nicol, Capt. R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.

Blunt, Col. M. W. S., from leave, from England.

Skinner, Lt. R. H. A., from leave, from England.

Anderson, Major, West R. Regt from leave, from ngland.

Burton, Lt. 38th C. I. H., from leave, from England.

Browne, Major 33 Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Denning, Major, 76 Punj, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Labertouche, Capt. 122 R. I., from leave, from England.

Hoar, Lt. 39 C. I. H., from leave, from England.

Armitage, Col. R. H. A., on leave, from Mhow.

Taylor, Major, R. A. M. C., on leave, from Kampte.

Wilson Lt. 91st Punj., from leave, from England.

Hutchison, Lt. 38 C. I. H., on duty, from Goona.

Bond, Col. D. Q. M. G., on leave, from Simla.

Park. Major-Genl. Staff, from leave, from England.

MacGill, Lt.-Col R. A. M. C., on leave, from Poona.

King, Capt. D. A. A. G. on leave, from Pachmari.

Dunlop, Lt. 27th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Britten, Major, 110th Mahrattas, L. I., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 2.—Evall, Col., 2/39th G. Rifles, on duty, to Landsdowne.

Penton, Lieut., 25th Punjabis on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

Magniac, Lt., 27th Punjabis on duty, to Multan.

Pink, Col, The Queens, from leave, to Sealkot.

Crawford, Lt., Col., 40th Pathans from leave, to Jhelum.

Paul-Young, Lieut., 10th Lancers from leave, to Jullundur.

Brousson, Lt. R. and A. to Dinapore.

Ricketts, Lt., 23rd S. Pioneers from leave, to Sealkot.

King, Capt., Daaly off leave, to Pachmari.

Grayfoot, Lt., Col., I.M.S., on leave, to England.

Bond, Col., D.Q.M.G., on leave, to England.

Molony, Captain G. Rifles, on leave, to England.

Taylor, Major, R.A.M.C., on leave, to Khandalla.

Askwith, Major, R.H.A., on duty, to Mhow.

Armitage, Col., R.H.A., on duty to Mhow.

Burton, Lt., C.I.H. on duty, to Goona.

Browne, Major, 33rd Cavalry off leave, to Secunderabad.

Blunt, Col., M. W. S. on duty to Mhow.

De Brett, Lt., Staff, from leave, to Lucknow.

Turner, Capt., R. E. from leave to Roorkee.

Barrey, Maj, S. and T. Corps, from leave, to Lahore.

Barrett, Maj, Genl., Army Staff, from leave, to Nawshera.

Machi, Col., Capt., R. A. M. C. on duty, to Secunderabad.

Buist, Major, 29th Lancers, on duty to Sholapoor.

Pemberton, Lt., R. E on leave, to England.

Raymond, Major, R. A. M. C. on leave to England.

Bromhead, Capt. Lincoln, on duty, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

The following unattached list of officers are posted as stated, on appointment to the Indian Army: 2nd-Lieutenant Butler to the 30th Lancers. Second Lieutenant Todd, to the 27th Punjabis; Second Lieutenant Heyland, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas; Second-Lieut., Burridge, 35th Sikhs; Second-Lieut., Thomson, 1st Battalion, 2nd-Gurkhas: Second-Lieut. Dane to 21st Cavalry, Second-Lieut. Wace to 15th Sikhs; Lieut. Raech, 6th Dragoon, Guards, has been selected for appointment to the Egyptian Army; Lieut. Binney, Royal Engrs. is transferred from M. W. S. to the 3rd Sappers and Miners; 2nd-Lieut. Lucas, unattached list, is posted to the 15th Lancers. On relief by Col. Blunt, Royal Engrs. Lieut. Col. Oldfield, Royal Engrs. is appointed Asstt. C. R. E., Mhow. Surgeon General. W. R. Browne, I.M.S., has been granted a good service pension *vice* Surgeon Genl. Sir J. Fayrer.

"I COULD name a score of instances, before the death of Queen Victoria whereby Foreign Office blunders made it a model of levity and thoughtlessness," says "Vanoc" in the "Referee." "One instance of stupidity, however, which occurred immediately after the King's accession, is understood to have produced a profound impression in the highest quarters. When Queen Victoria died, the Legislature of the American State of Kansas sent a message of condolence to King Edward. The answers to condolence offered by foreigners were composed by the Foreign Office. In transmitting the King's thanks, the Foreign Office spoke of the loyalty and sympathy of the people of Kansas. The Kansas Legislature felt itself so insulted that it ordered the message to be expunged from the State records in consequence of the use of the word "loyalty." The British Foreign Office did not know that Kansas was an American State."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

The French Defences.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 19.

The Humanitarians who, in France as in many other countries, so strongly advocate the abolition of Capital Punishment, are preparing a fierce resistance in the Chamber of Deputies to the partizans of a stricter enforcement of the existing law against murder and crimes of violence of all kinds. The struggle will be an arduous one but I fear there is little doubt of its being decided in favour of the Abolitionists, notwithstanding the many and increasing evidences of the very lawless conditions existing in France. There is a strong consensus of opinion in the country that these crimes should be checked in a much sterner and more efficient way than has been the case during the best 15 years. Plain, honest people, in fact, are beginning to perceive that as the extreme Radical and Socialist parties grow stronger, there appears to be a corresponding relaxation of the safeguards of law and order. I have already mentioned in these columns the official disclosures regarding the unsatisfactory state of the French Navy in its material and personnel. Now we have a very startling criticism upon French defensive armaments on the Eastern frontier in a book entitled "Sommes nous defendus?" written by M. Charles Humbert, Radical Deputy for Vardun and formerly employed in the Ministry of War. M. Humbert was also one of those who took an active part in the campaign against delation in the Army, under which system any officer whose fidelity to ultra-Radical and ultra-clerical opinions was doubtful, was spied upon and lost all hope of promotion. M. Humbert alleges that the state of the Army and of the fortification in the Eastern side of France is extremely defective, and he brings the grave possible charges against the military authorities on the spot as well as against the Central Government which he regards in fact as chiefly responsible. He speaks freely of malversation in high quarters, of shocking waste of money in the erection of works, either ill-constructed or of bad materials, and declares that many of the guns are useless. He speaks of the Franco-German war scare of 1905 and declares that at that time France was utterly unprepared to go to war with Germany. Not one, he says, of the hundreds of guns in the fortress of Toul could, for instance, have been fired with effect. France, in fact, is not defended as she ought to be or could be, and M. Humbert asks what has become of the vast sums of money voted by the Chamber for the National Defence.

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL VISIT TO LONDON.

The President of the Paris Municipality, and his brother councillors have just returned from a visit to London, where they met with a most hospitable reception from Lord Mayor Treloar and the members of the Corporation. Nothing, indeed, was spared to render their visit both entertaining and instructive, and the most profuse hospitality was lavished upon the Gallic visitors throughout their stay. The President of the Paris Municipality has expressed to Lord Mayor Treloar the warmest appreciation of himself and colleagues of the cordial welcome extended to them, and there is no doubt that these intra-municipal meetings do tend to foster good feelings and conduce to that better understanding which is the surest basis of friendship.

It is only a pity that the progress of anti militaristic and social revolutionary tendencies in France may end by bringing about a state of thing which may end by putting some strain upon the present happy understanding between the two great nations confronting each other on either side of the Channel. When the Chamber re-opens, we may expect to see the struggle between Radical Republicans and extreme Socialists renewed with more fierceness than ever, and at present it looks rather as if a contingent of the Radical Republicans might strengthen the ranks of the Socialist party. After all, on many points they have common aims hence the Radicals display great tenderness towards their Socialistic brethren and are chary of condemning their propaganda. Much the same indulgence

THE MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

Bogra, November 1st.—The Darjiling mail assault case came on for hearing yesterday, Mr Gregory, Barrister-at-law, with the Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution, Rajanikant Bhattacharji of Baroda Chandra Talukdar and Lalit Chandra Dutt appeared for the defence. Mr Gregory opened the case for the prosecution and examined Smart, Coates, Bruce and Fox. The charges were framed under Section 324 I. P. C. The accused pleaded not guilty and they filed a written statement to-day. Dedarkhan, Smart's bearer, was next examined. The cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses begin to-day. The accused is on bail as before.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, resumed hearing of the case against Leakat Hosain who is charged with having disobeyed the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated 5th October last, directing him to abstain from taking any part in any procession in Calcutta by leading a procession on 25th idem, between Shibnarayandass Lane and Bechu Chatterjee's Street armed with lathies and liable to cause a riot. After hearing pleaders for the defence, the Magistrate deferred Judgment till to-morrow.

Yesterday Mr. Weston held his second day's sitting at Writers Building to enquire into the recent riots and several witnesses were examined. Attempts made in certain quarters to boycott the official enquiry they seem to have failed.

MILL FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

A fire broke out at the National Jute Mill at Rajgang, 24 Perganas, the timely action taken by the mill authorities helped to check the progress of the fire, which was brought under control shortly after midnight. Nothing is yet known how fire originated, but the damage caused is said to be considerable.

OCTROI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 2.

A letter from the Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore to the Department of Commerce and Industry draws attention to what appears to be a rather serious misunderstanding on the part of the upcountry Municipal Board on the question of principle in the matter of the assessment for Octroi. The Board insists upon charging Octroi upon the gross invoice value while the Chamber of Commerce contends that it should be assessed on net value i.e., on the value when discounts, which vary between 5 and 50 per cent., have been deducted

LIGHTS OF CAWNPORE.

Electrical Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 2.

Cawnpore, not being content with the role of pioneer of the electric tramways in the United Provinces has shown the way also in the matter of Municipal electric lighting and the first section of the installation of arc lights has just been completed with highly satisfactory results. The scheme, as far as it goes, at present contemplates lighting of the principal thoroughfares of the City and the large open-air grain mart and part of the civil station.

OUTRAGE ON "GOALAS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

A telegram to the *Bengalee* dated Jamalpur (Mymensingh) now says that Moulvie Abdul Rahim, the alleged leader of rowdy Mahomedans, who looted the houses of several "Goalas" of Malumganj Bazar in Dewanganj, and destroyed the images of Kali and Hari has been arrested. His trial came on before Mr. Sachase, the day before yesterday. A charge has been framed against him under Section 147, Indian Penal Code. The case has been adjourned for hearing of the defence to the 14th.

RAILWAY GUARD'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

A telegram to the *Bengalee* dated Fyzabad Oct. 31st says: A European guard of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway died under tragic circumstances yesterday. He was to have taken the train from here to Mogul Serai, and was seen placing things in the van. He was next found lying insensible outside the refreshment room. Every available medical help was rendered, but the poor man died. Deceased was married in May last, and as the address of his wife, who is in Calcutta, is not known, she could not be communicated with.

SCHOOLBOYS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 2.

Nagpur, November 1st.—The Congress it is reported will be held in Madras. Some say the Extremists intend holding an Extremists Congress in Nagpur. It is said that there was a meeting of Neil School Students at Nagpur who left the Neil High School on strike where Mr. Knolvalkar, Editor of the "Deshsemak" said that a National School and a College would soon be started at a cost of Rs. 4,50,000. It is also said that it is intended to erect a large and commodious building for the purpose. The parents and guardians must regret the incident and they have expressed their desire in a meeting to send the boys back to school.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General is pleased to notify that the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act shall have operation in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mitra, Deputy Accountant-General of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has been granted privilege leave, Mr. Devine officiating.

Mr. Gauntlett, Officiating-Accountant-General of Burma, has been granted one year's leave, and Mr. Newmarch officiates.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Gabbett, Consulting Engineer to Railways, Lucknow, has been permitted to retire from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Monsieur Moulaert acts as Consul for Belgium in Calcutta.

The Military Secretary's office gives notice that the Viceroy will hold a levee at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday 3rd January and a Drawing Room on Monday the 6th January.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Keir, R. A., has been appointed Brigade Commander with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Stewart, I.M.S., has been appointed Surgeon to the Naturalist Marine Survey.

CROSSING THE PASS.

A Recent Tour.

DAY by day we have been marching steadily over hill and valley and day by day we have seen the line of snows loom higher and higher. For the last two days we have been resting in a little wooden hut close to a rushing torrent, while the coolies necessary for carrying our impedimenta over the pass have been collected. They take a lot of collecting, these coolies, as they are not enthusiastic over the job. Some of them live two days march away and now they will have to carry a load for three days and then get back home, over a week's work, and for it all they get the large sum of one rupee each. No wonder they are apt to be out when the collecting sepoy pays his visit or that if at home, extraordinary epidemics of strange diseases should prevail in their families.

We require about thirty for our party and yesterday the word went round that the tale was complete. An early start is the order of the day and we have been up since dawn, packing up and arranging loads. Getting under weigh is a lengthy job as each individual cooly likes to try each separate load before he finally suits himself. At last all is ready and the word is given to move. It is half past six and a grey cloudy morning as we start up the hill behind the hut. The track winds steeply up through a thick gloomy wood of trees which look like hollies. It is all perfectly still but as we rise and the sun does the same, the silence of the forest is broken by sleepy twitters as the early bird wakes up and sets about his daily search for the proverbial worm.

We mount steadily, the holly trees being soon left behind and giving way to great firs towering into the sky like steeples. Now and again we come out on to grassy glades where the dogs, hitherto kept sternly to heel for fear of possible panthers, are let run. They race madly about, stopping to dig frantically for rats and mice whose holes riddle the ground.

After an hours steady climb we call a halt for breakfast on a grassy spur, from which looking upwards we see the great curve of the pass cold and grey against the sky. We meditate joylessly upon our probable sensations this time to-morrow morning when we hope to be at the top.

Near where we halt are two tiny tents, and outside them we find a wandering lama, just completing his toilet with the aid of a piece of Pears soap which is being carefully wrapped up as we arrive. A nice gentle little man this, whose face lights up as we discover a mutual acquaintance in a holy yellow lama, far away on the other side of India. "Who does not know him?" he says in answer to our query. He soon changes the subject to that of fever which he says is troubling the ladies of his party and suggests quinine, which we supply. He then gently leads the conversation to the subject of eggs of which he would like to sell us three score all laid in the last week by the three or four hens which are pecking round his camp. "Oh! Lama-ji and you a holy man too." We take a dozen, guaranteed latest editions and part mutually satisfied.

This place is 8,000' or so up, and we have to reach 12,000' before night so we waste no more time but plunge once more into the woods. It is a late season but still there are plenty of flowers, yellow, blue and red, and as we mount, the wild strawberries improve in size and flavour.

The trees open out a bit and huge ilex trees show themselves among the silver firs.

Another thousand feet up and we are on the level with snow on the other side of the nullah and soon we pass close to some on our own side. The trees begin to thin out still more and the ground vegetation becomes more luxuriant as we near 10,000' while the variety of the flowers increases. The collecting box is in constant requisition and is rapidly filling.

We round a rocky point at the upper edge of the forest and follow the track along the face of a rough steep cliff, at the foot of which is a snow filled ravine. We soon drop down into this and step out on the hard dirty snow which he must cross. The old dog is not very interested as he has often seen snow before, but the youngster, whose experiences have being confined to Bombay, is hugely delighted with the novelty. Crossing the nullah we leave the trees behind us and strike up the bank on the far side, on to the great bare downs which lie under the snows themselves.

We have still another 2,000' of climbing before us and the coolies are some way behind so we think it a good time to take a rest and a snack, washed down with icy water.

It is no good hurrying as it will only mean a longer wait in the cold for our kit so we loiter along, looking for new flowers and watching the clouds, which are piling up fast, above and below us. They have been rolling up heavily from the plains for the last day or two and we are rather anxious about the prospects of the morrow. For the day we are all right as we have taken the precaution of sending on the small tents and a bundle of warm clothes early this morning.

We keep on steadily though slowly and about two o'clock we round a spur and a huge boulder comes into sight on the hill side near which we can see the two small tents ready pitched.

We have timed it very nicely, for hardly have we had time to get into thick clothes when the rain comes down, but we are all right inside the little tent and the cook improves matters with a supply of hot eggs and bacon. The sad part about the rain is that our things will all be getting wet but we comfort ourselves with the reflection that they have all been carefully packed with a view to such a contingency. It clears up in the afternoon and we take a little walk as far as the next corner and come suddenly into view of a great amphitheatre with the pass high above it and a grim looking glacier up away to the left. The floor is level and is covered with lovely pink flowers which seem to be a sort of primula and the collecting box comes into play again. We take a couple of photos of the pass and of the clouds which are racing up swiftly from the plains below and turn back to camp.

It is a fine evening and we have a very early dinner in the open to the accompaniment of marvellous effects of sun, clouds and snow all round us. It almost seems sacrilege to be eating sausages among such surroundings but we are but human and must live.

After dinner we crawl into our little tent where our beds are spread upon the ground. The memsahib is apprehensive as she has not tried sleeping on Mother Earth before but finds it not no bad as she expected. We turn in extra early as we must be up at four to-morrow if the weather will let us move.

At 2 a.m., we wake up in disgust to hear the rain beating on the canvas but there is nothing to be done so we go to sleep again till four when a voice outside gloomily suggests that it is time to get up.

We hurry on our clothes and tumble out into the raw cold air, thankful to see that the rain has stopped and that it is clear over the pass though the late moon shows traces of cloud still hovering round. As usual it takes some time getting off, though we save a good deal of time by not having the big tent to pack up. By half past five we are well away and trudging across the amphitheatre that we were looking at last evening, with the sky rapidly brightening above us, and we are soon breasting a rocky spur, up which the track winds. There is snow on each side of us and a mighty sound of rushing waters is in our ears as on every side the new-born streams are rushing down on their way to warmer and more hospitable climes.

We are soon glad to leave the stony path for the snow itself, which though steep, is much better going. Its surface is all raised in ripples like sand on the seashore at low tide but on a larger scale and the ripples give a good foothold.

The coolies are going well this morning as they well know the advantage of reaching the top in good time. As we toil upwards we are met by a shrewd blast blowing down from the pass, which cuts through us like a knife. The memsahib finds a waterproof some protection but the best thing to do is to shove along.

Seven o'clock and the sun is brightening the peaks on each side of the pass as we struggle out on to the great snow covered glacier which fills a great fold in the hills just below the pass itself. A nice peaceful glacier this, with no crevasses or other unpleasant accessories. Away to our left there is a much more formidable one all scared and split, and with a curious arched opening in its face with a jagged lower edge to it looking like the mouth of some huge and fearsome monster lying in wait for its prey.

Soon we are over the snow plain and toiling up the last bank of snow on its farther side. Uncommonly steep it is, and pretty hard work as at 14,000' the height begins to tell on ones bellows. The wind is worse than ever and stings like a whip but there is not much farther to go. One last effort and we are up in the sunshine on the summit of the pass. Not a bit too soon either, although it is only half past seven, as the mists are beginning to gather round. We all quickly seek sheltered corners and sit down for a spell before commencing the long descent which will bring us to the Promised Land. Not a very charming country as seen from this point of view. Great black and white peaks all round, with grim glaciers hanging on to them and steep slopes of snow falling sharply away down beneath our feet and no outlet apparent. We know better however than to be depressed at the outlook as we have done this trip before and know what there is a head of us. A land, literally almost, flowing with milk and honey, thick creamy milk, the butter from which is yellow from its own inherent richness, think of that ye Bombay housewives as you contemplate the pale products of your pet local dairies. Honey too in abundance, made by bees fed on the lovely pink flowers of fields of buckwheat. Removed from the inside of the housewalls where the bees hive, and strained through muslin, we hope to carry it back with us to Bombay under the label of Phipson's Club Whisky.

We have a look at the barometer but find that it struck work far below and refused to start on a second journey round its dial. It has not been treated fairly poor thing, as it is only made for 10,000' and the height here, according to the map is 14,328.'

There is no time to waste in meditation so we start off again, mightily cheered by the welcome sunshine, and are out of the wind as soon as we commence the descent. Sidling a long a steep snow slope we go, my big bootheels making steps for those behind, at the same time trending steadily down to the small snow plain below.

The dogs career wildly up and down the slopes after snowballs, not seeming to suffer in the least from the effects of the height. Soon we come to a welcome piece of level ending in a steep slope down which I execute a partly voluntary glissade, more remarkable for speed than elegance but keeping my feet somehow. The servants are highly gratified and attempt to emulate my performance, the cook executing wild gyrations and finally finishing up on his head. The camera cooly changes his mind in the middle and takes the slope at a wild gallop, fortunately, without damage to his precious load.

On we go, down and down, sometimes over bare rocks, more often along steep snow slopes where a slip would mean a slide at lightening speed for half a mile or so. We halt for a few minutes on a great rock which rears itself from out the snow, and sun ourselves. Later on we hear that a party who crossed a day or two before us found the body of a man near here and stowed it away under this very rock. He was one of a party of Cashmere sapphire stealers who, after a successful raid on the mines, tried to get back to India this way in December. Two died here, of whom this was one, while the rest struggled back to the valley, escaping hardly with their lives but maimed for life from frostbite. We know nothing of that at the time so enjoy the halt and then press on with the thought of breakfast uppermost. We have not got enough firewood with us so must keep on till we get down to the first bushes and get enough for a fire.

About 10 a. m. we reach a green island in the bottom of the nullah with snow all round it and here with difficulty we make our fire and break our fast. We have been on the move for four and a half hours and the remembrance of the early tin of sardines has grown very faint.

It is after eleven when we move on again, to find the going decidedly easier. There has been a lot of snow this year, and for several miles we are able to march on the comparatively smooth snow which fills the bed of the valley. It is hundreds of feet thick in places, where it has fallen from the heights which rise almost vertically thousands of feet into the air on each side of us.

The tiffin cooly and three servants strike out a line of their own along the side of the valley and come to a very wide and steep snow slope. The tiffin cooly gets across easily, followed by the butler, but the cook and the chokra get badly hung up. We all halt to see the fun, the butler especially being consumed with joy. The cook finally gets across, leaving the unfortunate chokra well out in the middle. He has an umbrella with him and it is a funny sight to see him trying to dig steps in the snow with it. He wants to come down but seems physically incapable of doing anything but go upwards, but finally struggles across and comes down the rocks to join the rest of the party and receive many jeers and congratulations on his prowess as a climber.

We have a long way to go so we tramp on down the long slopes of snow here and there taking to the track at the side, where the torrent to that roars along below has burst out into the light of day. In one place we see some large flowers on a grassy slope and send up for specimens. They seen to be an enormous kind of lily or possibly a big ground orchid. We are too ignorant of botany to identify them but they are splendid flowers, the spike of white blossoms being nearly two feet long.

About 1 o'clock we reach the first signs of human habitation, a dak runners shelter. We camped here on our previous trip, but this time we are still fresh and decide to go on another four miles to the proper camping place. In an ordinary year we should leave the snow behind us at this point but this year things are different and over and over again we have to climb across snow slopes, to the disgust of the chokra.

The zeal of the coolies has evaporated and they are lagging behind badly and showing a disposition to sit down and converse on every excuse so we sit down and have lunch in the hope that they will catch us up, a hope which proves vain. A few are not far behind so we push on and reach camp about four o'clock after a good days work. We have been at it since 4 a.m. this morning and are glad to rest though still fairly fresh, considering all things. It has been a hard days work even for a strong man and the lady of the party deserves thoroughly the congratulations she receives on the splendid way in which she has come along without any assistance at all.

The coolies gradually straggle in, the last man having of course the things we wanted first, and we get up the tent and make ourselves comfortable.

Everyone is pretty tired but we all have a feeling of elation in knowing that the worst is behind us and that we are really over the Pass at last. We know that we are really in the land to which for four years we have looked back longingly and weary muscles matter nothing as we lie back in our deck chairs and look up through the deodar branches at the turquoise blue skies.

We discuss half heartedly an early start on the morrow but finally turn in without having thrashed the matter out and sleep the sleep of the just.

LAPWING.

AHMEDABAD TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In 1903, in an evil moment, the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. with great zeal took up the subject of refixing their timings, but to the deep regret of the public, instead of a change for the better, matters have got worse. In plain words, they have made a mess of the timings.

In the issues of the *Bombay Gazette* of 14th and 20th June, 1907, there is a bitter and crying want of a regularly running Ahmedabad Bulsar Local Train (6Up); and in the new revision having effect from 4th November the authorities have ignored the public voice, in causing this train to start late from Ahmedabad and reach Bulsar 2 hours and 30 minutes later than at present.

If the authorities had just taken the trouble to refer to first class Station Masters and Traffic Inspectors, they would have seen that running this train late, and causing it to reach Colaba at 23-40, is of doubtful utility.

Allow me to suggest, with no airs of presumption on my part, that this 6 Up should leave Ahmedabad at 5 a.m., and not touch Atarsunda, Kasipura, Varnama, where the guard of the train has to issue and collect tickets, besides booking luggage, and thus nearly 26 to 30 minutes will be saved in passing, as at these stations the new mixed Local Passenger, allied to the present 26 Up, should be made to stop. Thus the 6Up, having at its disposal good time, will reach Bulsar at 14-30.

The fast passenger 4Up, leaving Ahmedabad at 9-15, should reach Bulsar at 16 o'clock, touching only first class stations, while at 2nd and 3rd class stations, the 6Up should halt.

In the event of the Traffic Department not seeing its way to alter the timings of the 6Up, the alternative suggested would be to start the 4Up train from Ahmedabad at 8-15, reaching Bulsar at 15 and Colaba at 19-30. The public would not be slow in appreciating facilities rendered to them by the Company, and a couple of months trial would convince them by cash returns.

Timings of the local mixed Ahmedabad Train should run in the same groove, as the present 26Up leaving Baroda at 12, and reaching Bulsar at 19-30.

I hope the worthy Traffic Superintendent will adopt these suggestions, made in good faith, and redress the grievances of the Ahmedabad Bulsar Section.—Yours, etc.

SORAB NASARVANJI

SPORTING NEWS.

THE MOTOR TRIALS.

The Preliminary Run.

The following were the cars which left Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning from the Motor Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on a preliminary run over the whole route of the proposed Motor Trials, for the purpose of arranging controls:—

Mr. N. M. Marshall's 28-30 h.p. Richard Braiser Landaulette, carrying:—The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, Aga Shamsoodin Shah, Mr. Johnson, Mr. T. S. Dawson, and W. Harper driving.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas's 35-h.p. Richard Braiser double Phaeton touring car, carrying:—Mr. Hogan, Mr. F. R. Hill, Mr. T. D. Parry, Mr. G. Damenez, and Mr. W. Gerard driving.

Mr. N. M. Marshall's 20-h.p. Belsize touring car, carrying:—Dr. Hugo, Capt. T. Duff Blair, and Mr. H. Cottrell driving.

Mr. W. J. Lord's 14-16-h.p. Argyll touring car, carrying:—Mr. N. M. Marshall, Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. A. Ellis, and Mr. W. J. Lord driving.

Mr. F. B. Stewart's 20-h.p. Brown touring car, carrying:—Mr. J. A. Taylor, Pat. Stewart, and Mr. F. B. Stewart driving.

Messrs. Marks and Co's 10-12 h. p. Gladiator, carrying:—Mr. R. M. Chinoy, and Mr. P. D. Wilson driving.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The yachting season opened unofficially with a Sweepstake for which there was a mixed entry of eleven boats. There was a pleasant breeze and a pleasant race ensued. Coralie had the race in hand all through and won. Invicta was a close second while Maud took third prize. Next Saturday will be the first day of the official racing season and there will be handicap races for all classes.

Handicap Sweepstake Race for all Classes sailed at 4 p m on Saturday.

Name of Boats.		Time Allowances.	Entered by	H	M	S	H	M	S
	M	S							
Turquoise...	Scr		P J Preston	5	15	46½	1	15	46½
Manikin ...	12	13	Officers, R A	5	31	45	1	19	32
Lapwing ...	22	0	Capt R St J Gillespie	5	33	18	1	11	18
Maud	23	12	Officers H E	5	33	46½	1	10	33½
Coralie	25	3	J G E Metcalfe	5	33	30	1	8	27
Peewit	25	3	F V Evans and D Fraser ..	5	41	59	1	16	56
Rein	12	13	R W Fisher	5	27	30	1	15	17
Jean	25	3	D Moberley	5	38	5	1	13	2
Swin	26	53	Sergant Major Giles, R E...	5	45	55	1	19	2
Swale.....	26	53	Corporal Offord R E	5	41	14	1	14	21
Invicta....	29	7	Sergt Ley, R E	5	48	47	1	9	40

Course No. 1 + 2 = 7·3 miles. 1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Invicta, 3rd Prize won by Maud. Lapwing saved entrance fee.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Batting Averages.

SEASON 1907.

	Total Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average
Mr C V Mehta	14	580	121*	2	48·33
Mr P K Telang	6	170	75	2	42·50
Mr D K Telang	6	174	74	1	34·80
Mr D A Shete	5	135	76	1	33·75
Mr M D Pal	3	120	62	0	30·10
Mr S G Bhatacdeker	4	106	58	0	26·50
Mr R A Wagle	8	102	24	4	2·50
Mr S Y Divekar	11	232	45	1	23·20
Mr N B Daderker	8	129	43	1	19·85
Mr N K Divekar	5	74	24	1	18·50
Mr K A Date	4	55	31*	1	18·33
Mr R V Amaker.....	7	109	31	1	18·16
Mr W B Talpade ...	11	121	49	3	15·12
Mr M R Dev.....	5	42	22	0	8·40
Mr M N Mehta	4	25	14	1	8·33
Mr P Dharejekar ...	3	28	16	0	7·60
Mr S N Vijayaker ...	6	27	14	0	4·50
Mr M M Naidu	5	7	2	1	1·75

BOWLING AVERAGES.

SEASON 1907.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
Mr K A Date	59·2	15	115	15	7·60
Mr N B Daderker...	31·4	4	81	10	8·10
Mr W B Talpade....	123·3	47	241	28	8·60
Mr C V Mehta	7·5	11	221	20	11·05
Mr A V Amaker	43	14	195	16	12·18
Mr M R Dev	63	15	166	13	12·76

* Not out.

No mention is made in this statement who batted or bowled in less than 4 innings.

STUDENTS AND SEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It often happens that for the ultimate good of a country discipline takes precedence of abstract justice, and the Seditious Public Meetings Bill will probably be productive of much good, though its adversaries can easily cry out against what they consider the violation of their rights. But whether the Bill will really check the evil of this blatant sedition is open to doubt. What we really need (we, including all those who care for the steady development of India)—is some measure which will go more directly to the core of the trouble, and that will best be affected by a remedy which works on the purse and prospects of the individual Bande-Mataram-Wala. When a call for funds is made for a sedition campaign, the massed seditionists subscribe 51 rupees: so it seems that these patriots have not much intention of sacrificing their own comfort in this war—"not much; not if we know it."

Now if seditious meetings are to be checked and the participators in any such are to be liable to fine, much good may be done—except that our prisons are too much like a Raja's country-house and may be preferred to a fine. But when we find parties of students being polluted by the private oratory of sedition-mongers, no one boy of the lot knowing why or for what good he shouts out "Bande Mataram," it means that the rising generation of Hindus, who should be devoting their time to the study of becoming helpers to the general development of their country, are being perversely trained by secret agents; one can hardly consent to believe that Professors and masters urge them to this silly business. Nor can it be a mere prank, as heretofore such pranks have been unknown among students. So it is time something more drastic were done to check this insidious growth, which, if unattended to, will lead to more trouble in the future, increasing in geometrical proportion—with effects on the future lives of these boys and young men, far different from what they now in happy carelessness anticipate.

It should be publicly notified that any college or school student who joins in such childish ebullitions will be liable to suffer for it in future: for as most of these students depend on Government for their appointments and livelihood in future, Government has an easy control over them. The names of any boys or young men who let themselves be led into any such childish outbursts as occurred at Nagpur recently should be entered in a black-book by the Principal, and this black-book should be periodically submitted to the Inspector, who will note the names of offenders: and the boys will thereby become liable to be precluded from obtaining any post under the Government, Imperial or Local or Departmental, in the future. If such were made the rule, and the students duly notified of the same beforehand, it is not unlikely that these silly superstitions which are doing so much harm to the rising generation will die out.

No doubt Principals and Professors of the Colleges are talking reasonably with such sparks, who are more to be pitied than blamed; but the secret agitators evidently still have a fair control, and the boys ought to be shown by some such rule which affects them each personally that attention to the agitator will do them more harm than good. Collectively they feel strong enough to join in a shout of "Bande Mataram"; but when each individual's name is liable to be entered in a black-book with the prospect of serious consequences, the boys will think twice before so committing themselves.

"Sivaji, at the commencement of his career, personally inspected every man who offered himself for service is his army, and thus every soldier felt that he was known to his commander. Hence the excellent discipline. Personal attention to each wild schoolboy is needed here. Such freaks of discipline as that mentioned above will spread, and Principals left to themselves may not be able to enforce the punishments which these deserve. —Yours, etc. S.

THE marriage arranged between Hugh Lambert Ovans, the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Marjorie Cecil, daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett and Mrs. Brett, will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, early in November

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Complete Destruction of a Cotton Press.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

A disasterous fire broke out on Saturday morning at about half-past ten o'clock at Colaba and resulted in the complete destruction of the Bombay Cotton Press, and the death of three men, including its Parsee Engineer, Mr. Pestonji Gora, the latter losing his life in trying to extinguish the fire in the very beginning.

The Bombay Cotton Press was situated next to the Sassoon Dock, and was one of the prominent cotton presses in the locality. Jute and cotton waste were pressed there and made into solid bales. For this purpose a very large quantity of cotton waste and jute were stored on the premises and in another part of the building the pressed bales were kept. As usual the press commenced work early in the morning, and all went well until half past ten, when the Engineer noticing smoke issuing from the loose jute that was lying near the premises, he at once summoned his men, he himself pouring water on the flames. The fire went on increasing until the Engineer found himself surrounded by flames, out of which he found an escape difficult. He at last made an attempt and jumped out of the window. But even then he fell into the fire. He was unable to get out of this precarious condition, and Mr. Scully, of the Salvage Corps, and some native coolies pulled him out. He was fearfully burnt about the body and face, and died within a few minutes.

The Fire-Brigade, and the police had arrived on the scene and great efforts were made to prevent the fire from extending to other buildings in the neighbourhood. Within half an hour the Press came down with a crash, except the chimney and the building which supported the water tanks. Great fear was entertained for the chimney, which was expected to come down at any moment, and as nobody could say which way it would fall the police had to keep the place clear.

A search was made for the assistant engineer, D. N. Karanjia, aged 21, but although every enquiry was made nothing could be gathered as to where he was last seen alive, although a charred body discovered after the fire had been got under was supposed to be that of the missing man; but it was afterwards identified as that of Bhagu fitter.

Upon receiving the call the Fire Brigade from the Colaba, Fort, Babula Tank, and Gawalia Tank stations were soon upon the scene and lined up on the Colaba-road. Eight lines of hose were soon playing on the fire and great efforts were made to save that part of the building to the west which contained the engines, boilers, etc. In addition to the Fire Brigade, a detachment of Salvage Corps men under Superintendent Allen were quickly on the scene, whilst a naval detachment, consisting of twenty men from H. M. S. *Dufferin* under Sub-Lieutenant Duke and Gunner Watts also rendered valuable assistance.

A detachment of police under Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Morris, Jones, DeBurg, Shaw and Henry were present. Superintendent Mirza and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department made enquiries and Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were also present conducting investigations.

It is impossible to state the exact amount of damage done, but a rough estimate is given at a lakh and a half of rupees. The machinery was insured with Messrs. Volkhart Bros. for Rs. 80,000, whilst the cotton in the building belonging to several natives was for most part insured.

As soon as the blaze was noticed an alarm was given and the men were called out of the premises, but the jute and the cotton waste so quickly caught the flames that some workmen were badly burnt before they could get out. Two Hindus were so seriously injured that they were taken to the hospital. They were: Krishna Rama, 24, and Luxmon Bhow, 38. The former succumbed to his injuries at ten o'clock the same night. Luxmon's hands and legs are severely burnt, but his case is not pronounced hopeless.

Until last evening, sea-water was being pumped upon the smouldering pile. An arm, up to the middle joint, was found: it was believed to be of Bhagu Mangal, the fitter. Nothing has been discovered of the remains of poor Mr. Karanjia, if there be any still extant: but the belief has gained ground that either they must have been reduced to ashes in the fierce furnace of the burning pile, or they may have been buried under the immense debris of the wall or other parts of the structure.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an enquiry on Saturday afternoon, on the spot, relative to the death of Mr. Pestonji J. Gora, the engineer of the Press factory, and Bhagu Mangal, the fitter. Identification of the bodies were obtained; and the inquiry was adjourned.

In the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Krishna Rama, a workman in the factory died of his injuries. Dr. Manekshah M. Vakil, Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital, deposed that death was due to the shock caused to the deceased by the extensive burns he had received in the fire. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE WOES OF WIDOWHOOD.

The Case of Infanticide.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, on Saturday resumed the inquiry touching the circumstances attending the death of a new-born child alleged to have been murdered by its widowed mother and her brother. The mother, Rukhmanibai, being ill, is lying in hospital, while her brother Ranchordas Damodher was present at the inquest.

The evidence of Haridas Kursondas, the informant, was recorded: He said that he knew Rukhmanibai and Ranchordas. They lived in the next room in the same building. Two girls named Mahaluxmi and Hira also lived with them. He was on speaking terms with his neighbours, but not on visiting terms. On the 21st ultimo he had seen both Rukhmanibai and Ranchordas in their room. At 4 p. m. he had seen Ranchordas come out of the room. He went back into the room and closed the door after him. In a short time the little girl Mahaluxmi came out, She told the witness that a child was born in her room, and that Rukhma had given that child into the hands of Ranchordas. Witness presumed that the child was murdered. He had two reasons for it. Firstly that he had noticed certain gestures made by the girl and secondly, that the child was heard to cry once and then no cries were heard at all. Witness also presumed that Rukhmanibai being a widow the child might have been killed for that reason too. He had made a report to the police and the latter went to Rukhmani's room at 7 p.m. The room was searched and the clothes produced before the Coroner were found. Rukhmanibai agreed to go to the hospital and the police took her there.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

MAHOMEDANS AND SIKHS.

The Lahore "Observer" says:—Will our readers believe that the following sentence is culled from a leading Congress paper: "If Muhammadans are to have separate representation in the Punjab, have not the Sikhs as much claim! No doubt, in that Province the Sikhs are *numerically* and politically more important than the Muhammadans?" This precious remark appears in a leading article in a recent issue of the "Indian Patriot" of Madras; but every schoolboy knows that of the two crores of souls living in the Punjab, more than one crore are Musalmans and the Sikhs number no more than 20 lakhs, the exact percentage of their respective populations, according to the statistics of the last census, being—Muhammadans 53·3, Hindus 38·8, and Sikhs 7.5, the rest being the followers of other religions. And yet an important Congress organ declares the Sikhs to be *numerically more important* than the Muhammadans! One does not know to what to ascribe so ridiculous a statement—to crass ignorance or to wilful misrepresentation. It is such men how presume to be fit for self-Government! And these be thy gods, O Israel!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful even well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

The weather has become settled. The skies are again clear in North-West India. Light to moderately heavy rain continued in South India, but the cloud has decreased and skies are only moderately over-cast. The rainfall has also occurred at Tenasserim. The weather appears disturbed in the Andaman Sea. Burma and Tavoy have had half an inch of rain; Moulmein one and a half; the skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In North-East India, Orissa, Shillong reports a light fall of rain. The skies are clear except a few stations in the north were the humidity has increased and is now nearly normal. The temperature remains approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces the skies are cleared. The North-West of the United Provinces is now free from cloud; everywhere the air continued drier than usual and the temperature is high.

In the North-west of India the cloud has disappeared and the skies are now clear throughout the division. The humidity is nearly normal except in Kashmir and Lower Sind, where it is below the average and the temperature is normal or in excess.

In the Peninsula the local rain has fallen and in South India the principal amounts are:—Nagapatam two inches; Madras one; Mercara one and a half. The cloud has decreased in the South of India and is now only light to moderate in amount, while in the remainder of the Peninsula the skies are almost clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture except in parts of the Deccan and North of the Madras Coast where the humidity is in defect and the temperature is nearly normal,

Forecast: Local rain is probable in Tenasserim and South India.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

The disturbance in the Andaman Sea is apparently passing west ward. Light rain has fallen in the Andaman Islands, but the weather has been dry in Burma. There has been local rainfall in south India and at some stations it has been heavy. Burma weather has been dry and the skies are clear or lightly clouded.

In North East India, including Orissa, the skies are clear except in the North-eastern districts where they are lightly clouded.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces cloudless skies prevail.

In North West India the skies are clear.

In the Peninsula rainfall varying from light to heavy, occurred locally in South India, the principal amounts being Timevelly 2 inches, Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half

A DEPARTING "POLITICAL."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, OCTOBER 31.

On the 26th October last the little station of Sadra was crowded by numerous visitors, who had come here from far and near on the occasion of the departure of Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell from Mahi Kantha on retirement. Chiefs and representatives from all parts of the District had congregated to wish God-speed to the popular Political Agent and Mrs. O'Donnell, amiable consort. There were the Chiefs of Polo, Mansa, Mohanpur, Katosan, Varsoda, Amaliara, Ghodasar, Vasna, Hapa, Kadoli, Derol, Sathasan, the heir-apparent of Malpur, the Karbharis of Danta, Ranasan, Walasna, &c. The occasion was seized to open the public Garden, which has been established close to the Parade Ground and Ferris Pavilion, and which is named "The O'Donnell Garden" to commemorate the Colonel's wise administration of the Agency.

The Garden has been organized by the munificence of the Chiefs and will be maintained in the same manner, this being the Head Quarters of the Agency, where the Kumars receive their education, and Chiefs, their officials and ryots pay frequent visits for business, and were in need of a suitable place of recreation.

Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell, Major and Mrs. Merewether, Messrs. Ladhabhai and Dulerai, Rao Bahadur Himatlal, Engineer, Dr. Rege, other officials, Chiefs, their Kumars and Kamdars, and private gentlemen, to the number of more than 250, attended the gathering, and the ceremony was performed with great enthusiasm and feeling.

The proceedings commenced with a speech eloquently delivered by the able and talented Rawalji of Mansa on behalf of all the Chiefs of Mahi Kantha, to which a suitable reply was given by Colonel O'Donnell, and after the curtain was drawn by Mrs. O'Donnell, the Garden was formally declared open for public use.

After the usual distribution of garlands, the whole assembly adjourned to the Garden where there was a gramophone and refreshments were provided. The assembly then dispersed.

The following were the speeches delivered on the occasion.

The Mansa Rawalji said,—Colonel O'Donnell, Major Merewether, brother Chiefs, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel highly sensible of the honour done to me by my brother Chiefs to be the spokesman of their sentiments on the present occasion, and I consider it to be a privilege, which I value most because the distinguished personages whose in honour we have met here to-day, have been my friends from my infancy, and because in their beneficent regime, my State, and my ownself have prospered and flourished in every way. We regret the absence of our friend the Raolji Sahib of Malpur, who has been prevented from joining in this gathering by illness, but who has marked his keen sense of appreciation of this movement by a handsome donation of Rs. 500 for a fountain to be called "The Mrs. O'Donnell Fountain" and by deputing his son Kunar Sari Jasvatsingji to represent him.

We meet here to-day to perform a most pleasing duty, namely to express our sense of the deep attachment we all feel for our Political Agent, Colonel O'Donnell, and the equally respected lady, Mrs. O'Donnell, who have always been kind, affable, and courteous to us all, whether high or low. This pleasure is however mixed with feelings of regret at the thought that they are to leave us for good on retirement from the tramels of office.

Colonel O'Donnell, your connection with this Agency is of 20 years' standing. Your unvarying courtesy and kindness to us have been constant and ever watchful. In our difficulties as well as in our pleasures we have found in you a firm and sympathetic friend and a wise guide and Counsellor. Your office and your home have been always duly accessible and free at all times. The well-being of the States and the Chiefs committed to your care has been your constant aim and endeavour, and if there have been times when differences of opinion have arisen, the result of a free interview and personal discussion has generally been attended with success and harmony.

You have brought the Scott College into fresh vigour and life. Your love and care for the Kumars studying in the College has been more than parental. Your personal association with the Kumars' games and sports has stimulated manly pursuits in combination with book learning. In establishing the College Council, you have shown confidence in our help, and I need hardly assure you that by associating the Chiefs in the government of the College, that institution on which the future of Mahi-Kantha mainly depends, has been put on a broader and wider basis. It is to be hoped that the deliberation of the Council, of which you have laid the foundation will be attended with a greater measure of success and prosperity to the College and its inmates.

To Mrs. O'Donnell our special thanks are due for the uniformly kind treatment we invariably experienced from her. Her sincere and keen sympathies for female education are proverbial and the Sadra Girls School owes a deep debt of gratitude to her for her exertions in founding an Endowment Fund for annual prizes to which we had the pleasure of subscribing.

In humble appreciation of your wise administration kindness, goodness, heart and sympathetic help extended at all times, we determined to express our sentiments in a concrete tangible form by establishing a public garden here and to attach your honoured name to it. Sadra is the Head Quarters of this Agency, where our Kumars receive their education away from home and where Chiefs, Officials and people of the Province have to resort and to stay for public business, but as there was no place of recreation and amusement in hours of leisure absence was felt of a common rendezvous for friendly gatherings and amusements. This desideratum we have endeavoured to meet by mutual self-help, and through the personal exertions of friends whom I need not mention because they are well known, the garden has now become an accomplished fact.

Your honoured name will be cherished by the Chiefs and people of Mahi Kantha with feelings of love and gratitude, and the monument of this love, which is to be opened to-day for public use, will be a living embodiment bringing to the minds of posterity those personages who bear fatherly and motherly good will towards us all. The Victoria Jubilee Tower, the Le Goyt Hall, the Scott College, the Ferris Ward and Pavilion, and the last but not least The O'Donnell Garden and The O'Donnell Prize Fund for the girls' school of Sadra are all monuments of love and esteem combined with utility and beneficence, and though the distinguished personages whose honoured names they bear have passed away or will pass away in the fulness of time, as all mortal creatures on the face of the earth are sure to be, the names will remain and the beneficence and utility will endure.

This, my brethoren, is the life to lead and the way to govern, and we ought to follow the good example set before our eyes, by our rulers of the West. The winning of love and esteem from those under us committed to our care is the good to be aimed at, and if we succeed in this, our life will be well spent and our duty faithfully done. This is our sacred Dharm, which we should never ignore.

I will not take up more of your time by a long address but will now on behalf of my brother Chiefs request you, Colonel O'Donnell, to be good enough to permit us to call this garden "The O'Donnell Garden," and you, Mado Sahib, to kindly perform the opening ceremony by formally drawing the curtain which separates it from us and declare open for public use, The O'Donnell Garden.

Colonel O'Donnell replied:—Chiefs and Talukdars of the Mahi Kantha, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords Mrs. O'Donnell and me sincere gratification to find that so many of our old friends have gathered here to-day to bid us God-speed on our leaving the Province in which we have lived and moved about among you at intervals during a period of more than 20 years, that so many of you have come distances that have taken days to come, to meet us here to-day and wish us well on our departure.

We have been deeply touched by the kind thoughts that the Rowalji Sahib has given expression to in voicing your feelings and feel sure that you all join with him in the cordial sentiments that he has expressed. We are glad to be reminded that the Rawalji Sahib is an old friend of ours, for we have watched his progress with the deepest interest and satisfaction since the days that we first knew him, when he was quite a small boy—as we have watched that of many others among you.

We are sorry to hear that our old friend Dipsingji Rawalji of Malpur has been prevented by illness from meeting us to-day. Kumar Shri Jusvatsingji, please convey our kind regards to your father and tell him how sorry we are to hear of his indisposition and that we trust he will very shortly quite recover from it, and also thank him for the munificent donation which he has been good enough to make for a fountain to ornament the garden, and also for deputing you whose career at the Scott College we watched with so much interest to represent him on this occasion.

It is good of you, Rawalji Sahib, on behalf of the Chiefs and gentlemen assembled to express the attachment that you feel for us. I can assure you that the one thought that never found place in Mrs. O'Donnell's and my mind at any time in our lives is the idea of gaining popularity. We have always only tried to do that which we have thought to be the best for you and to find that we have at the same time won such kindly feelings from you is gratifying in the extreme.

It is good to be able to think that though most of the work which we have done among you has been during times of stress and trial, you all at least have been convinced, that we had your interest at heart.

Your mention of the College induces me to repeat publicly what I have said to you more than once individually that the future of the Chiefs of Mahi Kantha lies within the walls of the College. Our Kumars in future cannot be left to grow up uneducated, boorish, dull in these days but they must learn to take their place among their fellow Chiefs as wise statesmanlike rulers. Our forefathers had to be content to spend months on the journey between this and Bombay even if they ever went so far. Answers to letters used to take months to arrive. But all that is changed now in these days of marconigrams and journeys performed at express speed, and it behoves you to make sure that your sons will be among those who can appreciate and live in the van of the world's progress and not fall among those who will be trampled upon and left behind during its advance. I established the College Council because I wished among other reasons that you should realise how closely the welfare of the College is connected with that of your own and how they act and react upon each other. Also that a continuity of policy as regards the working of the College may be observed and that to ensure this you might afford as loyal assistance to my successors as you have done to me. You can help this good cause in many ways that we can only discover after much experience and careful thought. Knowing your own wants as well as you ought to, you are in a position to perceive stones in our path and remove them in time, while we probably should not be aware of them till we bumped against them to our great inconvenience.

Mrs. O'Donnell wishes me to thank you for your kind mention of her efforts in the cause of female education. It has been a labour of love to her and has afforded her much pleasure and interest.

You could not have chosen a memento of our stay among you which could have given us more sincere pleasure than this garden which your joint efforts have established. We are honoured and glad that our name will be connected in future with such an ornament to the town of Sadra, a place where we can all meet in the open air on friendly footing among flowers and shrubs in the shade of noble trees, where all can throw aside all official worries and anxieties and spend a pleasant half hour-to-gether, it has been the greatest want that Sadra has endured till now. Here you have now provided comfortable seats in shady spots for those who are disposed to rest. On the border of the recreation ground where cricket, tennis, and other games attract those who are more actively disposed.

I am not quite sure to whom the first idea of founding this garden is due but whoever it was, we all owe him a deep debt of gratitude. The inception of the scheme however and its active furtherence have, I know, been chiefly due to our wellknown and esteemed friend, Mr. Rustamji Hormasji Mavji, who, in this, as in so many other schemes for the welfare of his fellow-townsmen of Sadra, has borne a most prominent part. I see that he appears to be very anxious to hide himself over there in the background, but I must take this opportunity of expressing to him before you all my sense of appreciation for all that he has done for Sadra and I hope that these are only the beginnings of his successful efforts. He has certainly deserved our thanks for what he has done in helping to esablish a Hospital, Library, and Girls' school at Pethapur, building the Ferris Pavilion and Pauper Patient ward in the Hospital here, his active assistance to all of us during the dark days of last year when we endured that severe visitation of plague and his efforts now to supply you with an attractive place of open air resort which is much an ornament to our town.

Rawalji Saheb, towards the end of your address you say that the winning of the love of those committed to our care is the goal to be aimed at. I am entirely at one with you with the addendum that the good of those committed to our care should be our ever present thought. There is no more solemn thought than that the welfare of others is committed to our care and that we can affect them for good or ill.

You have established this Garden. Remember now please that it looks to you for care as a child would, foster it and keep it flourishing for your sakes and its own. Do not, I pray you, let it become one of those neglected gardens which are, I think, one of the saddest sights that meet our eyes in India. Better almost not to have laid it out than to now let it languish and become waste for want of a little care and interest. Soon I hope it will become practically self suporting but there is no end to the pleasures and interest which a garden affords or the improvements that can be affected in it and these I hope will always bring you lively satisfaction. I am glad indeed to see so many of those with whom I have worked so long here to-day and to have this opportunity of wishing you good-bye before we leave. We shall always remember the happy time which we have spent among you in the old province of the Mahi Kantha and be as loyal to and frank and cordial with my successors as you have been with me. Remember that the Agency is your friend and that you may look to it in pleasant times or hard ones with the full assurance that its sympathies are with you: good luck to you all, and now Rawalji Sahib, Chiefs, and gentlemen as you have requested me to do so, on Mrs. O'Donnell's behalf and my own, I declare "The O'Donnell Garden to open to the public.

On the 27th October, Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell left for Prantij and received quite an unprecedented send, off, which testified to the hold they had taken of the hearts of the Chiefs and people of Mahi Kantha. Their necks were literally overburdened with garlands and showers of flowers when they took leave and started on their journey to Prantij.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 31.

An instance of the irregular operation of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act is brought to notice here, the details of which seem to reflect somewhat adversely on the Bombay Customs Authorities. Messrs. Aslam and Co., of Delhi, imported from Japan a consignment of silks, cottons and sundries (mainly silks) value some Rs. 34,000. Five of these cases only contained cottons, packed in separate lengths of 20 yards and each package bore a printed ticket of detail including length, and the covering wrappers were also labelled conspicuously, in red ink, in English, "20 yards," with the corresponding Japanese description in full. The Bombay Customs holding that, under the Merchandise Marks Act, the material also should have been stamped, detained the whole of the goods on the same Bill of Lading and inflicted a penalty of Rs. 24; besides having the goods stamped at the Customs House at a further charge of Rs. 12. The stamping was done clumsily and in an incomplete manner with an India-rubber stamp. The penalty and cost of stamping is a minor cause of complaint as, by the alleged unnecessary detention of the whole of the other goods consising of silks, metalware and sundries, "wharfage" or demurrage was incurred to the extent of some Rs. 200. There being obviously no attempt to evade the requirements of the law, however it may be interpreted, in such a case, surely it is sufficient to issue a notice to the Consignees or their Agents, directing immediate attention to the requirements under the Act, (such notice to be issued once only); at the most, to detain only such goods as are concerned. In the present instance, the matter seems to have been dealt with by the Customs Department very detrimentally to the interests of trade. Again, it seems an anomaly that cottons should require to be stamped also on the material, seeing that similar packages of silks are passed with attached tickets only, and outer (stamped) coverings. Of course, stamping silk materials would be impossible.

The Customs receipt for the penalty bears the reference "P. D.—7561, 1907" and is dated Bombay, 15th October. There seems no reason that there should be any particular hindrance to the import of Japanese goods. One observes in the local wholesale market here that the Japanese offer a serious challenge to German goods particularly soaps, metalware, and perfumes in both price and quality; their silks and cottons are also excellent and in demand.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	---	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Nov. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	12	30 a m	1	22
Suez	3	12	45 p m	1	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	4th Nov. 1907.	37	0	1	0
" Karachee	Ditto	25	0	4	0
" Madras	Ditto	12	0	3	0

NOTICES

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07).

CAMBRIDGE OLD AND NEW.

Though term has just begun at Cambridge, a thousand and more fledgling undergraduates have already begun to taste the joys of those expensive first few days of "fresherdom." Your first-year man does not very much in his habits, and he usually feels an extraordinary exuberance when he finds himself a Varsity man at last and no longer a schoolboy—so great a change can nine weeks or so bring about—an exuberance which prompted the payment of a preposterous fare to the cabby who drove him from the railway station to his "dig" or the gate of his college. He has by now invested in a hundred and one odds and ends from a college tie to a tobacco jar with the college arms on it, or perhaps a shield emblazoned ditto to hang over his mantelpiece, while he may have selected his tradesmen from the scores whose cards he found awaiting notice on his table when he first arrived, his "fresher" mind blissfully oblivious of those missives of another sort with which these same selected tradesmen will litter his rooms before many terms have passed.

Times have changed, and although there are some who make their first appearance at the 'Varsity' under the wing of a fond parent, the bulk of freshmen blossom forth unaided. But in the old days, when undergraduates entered younger, they were brought on the scene by a person known as a "fetcher," to whom parents entrusted their sons instead of escorting them up themselves. This enterprising individual, before term began, used to collect his young charges to the number of a score or so, and when he had got as many as he could conveniently manage he journeyed with them up to Cambridge, there to place them under the care of their several tutors. How the youngsters must have hated the man! Nowadays, of course, the freshman presents himself to his tutor on his arrival, and in due course learns that he must not drive tendom, play marbles on the Senate House steps, or commit sundry other offences, most of which would never cross his mind.

In these days, when many colleges have outgrown their buildings, and a lot of the men "keep" in rooms out of college, it is interesting to remind oneself that in the earliest times students were quartered with the townspeople, though later they used to club together and form hostels, where they lived pretty comfortably and had a gay time. When living in college first became general, only the Master and Doctors had rooms to themselves, the undergraduates sharing the rooms of the Fellows and bachelors. Each of these wretched graduates had three or four "chamber-fellows" under his eye; lively youngsters they were too, no doubt, whose "trundle-beds" occupied the middle of the room, while each corner was partitioned off as a study. But conditions improved with time, and life in college gradually settled down to something more dignified and comfortable. One of the signs of this gradual development can be traced, perhaps, in the steady change of hours at the University. Some four hundred years ago dinner was usually at ten o'clock in the morning and supper at five. Bridge had not yet come into being. But this sort of thing can hardly have been to the taste of the average undergraduate, and so it is not surprising to find that a hundred years later the colleges dined at about eleven o'clock—early enough, in all conscience—while at the beginning of the eighteenth century they had got it as far as twelve o'clock. But these dissipated hours did not pass unchallenged, and one comes across various complaints as to "people's lying in bed longer than they were wont," while a well-known divine of that period bewailed this "evil custom" because, forsooth, it would "destroy our superiority over Oxford." Only about forty years ago dinner in hall was not usually later than four o'clock, so things must have gone with a rush since then.

The man who goes to the Varsity nowadays has all sorts of clubs which he can join, and very comfortable they are too; but the undergraduate was not always so well provided. The result was that men used to fall back on the numerous and excellent inns which abounded in Cambridge, some of which still survive. In the early eighteenth century there was a great increase in coffee-houses, to which undergraduates used to resort after hall to talk and "read the papers" (such as then existed), but these places were not altogether temperance houses, one of them especially being famous for its milk-punch. The men used to lead a pretty jovial life in those days, and one finds in contemporary chronicles various side-lights on the manners and customs of the time—such little incidents as Pepys mentions, in his diary, for instance, when they went to the "Three Tuns, where we drank pretty hard and many healths to the King." The Cambridge liquor was noted for its excellence, although in this connection it is amusing to see what the famous Erasmus thought of it when he had left his native Rotterdam to go into residence at Queens. "Here I live," he wrote to his friend, Sir Thomas More, "like a cockle shut up in his shell, stowing myself away in college and perfectly mum over my books. I cannot go out because of the plague, and the wine is no better than vinegar," to which he adds, "I do not like the ale of this place at all." However, Erasmus stayed up at Cambridge seven years, so he must have got over it more or less.

No doubt many things have changed at Cambridge since those days. Men live and dress nowadays like they would anywhere else, only perhaps in a more free-and-easy fashion. The old regulations which prohibited "the wearing of rings on the hands" and enforced dressing in a "decent and sober habit" have disappeared, and the undergraduate can appear in the most gorgeous waistcoat, with socks of striking pattern—"all particoloured and with splendid clocks"—according to his taste. The "mortar board" has long ago ceased to be the distinctive headgear of Masters and Doctors alone, and rooms in college are rather sought after than otherwise. But the leading ideas of Varsity life are the same in the main as they were long ago, and they will probably continue so in spite of the threatening frowns of busybody "reformers." Cambridge is in many of its habits typified by the college porter, that solid bulwark of old traditions, to whom one may quite aptly apply Sir Frederick Pollock's description of the "college cat."—

"While statutes changed and freshmen came,
His gait, his wisdom were the same,
His years no more than mellow."

And though stone may whiten and crumble with age the spirit of Cambridge is still young, still vigorous, and the young blood of each freshman's year gives fresh power to the old ideals.

J. H. PIPER.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The Colonial Office has issued as a Blue Book [Cd. 3765] "Further Correspondence relating to the Newfoundland Fishery Question (in continuation of [Cd 3262] December 1906)." The correspondence covers the period from Oct. 13, 1906, to Sept. 26, 1907. It contains a considerable number of extracts from the "Western Star," published at Bay of Islands, and therefore presumbly representing the views of the fishermen themselves in which the policy of sir R. Bond's Cabinet is severely criticised; and also from the "Daily News" of St Johns, which also strongly condemns the attitude of the Colonial Government in the fisheries dispute. The extracts contained in Nos. 6, 56, 63, and 64 of the correspondence are among the more important. The correspondence further contains the text of a petition (enclosure in No. 57) from about 1,000 fishermen of the Ferryland district of the south coast, to the House of Assembly, humbly praying that the Legislature "in its wisdom will terminate the present policy of hostility towards the American fishermen and return that under which the people of this district and other districts of the colony were able to earn food for their families by carrying on legitimate traffic with the Americans, instead of being, as now, obliged to emigrate to foreign lands to obtain a livelihood denied them at home." Addresses to the Governor, on similar lines (enclosures in Nos. 61 and 62), were adopted at mass meetings of the fishermen of Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay in March and April 1907, stating "most emphatically that the people of this coast are unanimous in condening this policy (of the colonial Government) as one which is injurious to the best interests of the colony as a whole, and ruinous to the livelihood of the people of this western coast"; begging that their statement might be submitted "to his Majesty in Council through the proper channels," and praying that his Majesty might be pleased to take such action as would enable them to enjoy their fishery as they had enjoyed it before the legislation of 1905 and 1906. The Order in Council providing for the due observation of the terms of the "modus vivendi" was telegraphed to Sir W. MacGregor on Sept. 9, but its publication was delayed in deference to the wishes of the Colonial Government until Sept. 24, when, as Sir R. Bond still declined to publish it, it was published by the Governor in the "Royal Gazette." The views of the British Government, after receiving the remontrances of the Newfoundland Ministry against the Order in Council are set forth in despatches from Lord Elgin.

THE conversion to Islam is announced of a Scotch lady, who came to Lahore only a few days ago, says the *Observer*. Miss M. H. K. McLaren, late schoolmistress in Scotland, embraced the Muslin faith at the hands of Maulvi Muhammad Shafiq, *Push-Imam, i.e.*, head-priest, of the Shahi Mosque of this city, on the 25th instant, and gave a written declaration to this effect, a copy of which has been sent to us. Miss McLaren affirmed that she had herself studied the Koran and come to the conclusion that Islam was the true religion. It seems that she lived at the residence of a high Church dignitary at Lahore for some days and remained firm in her resolution, in spite of all efforts to dissuade her from her resolve. She accepted Muhammadanism on the evening of Friday last and was married the following evening to Dr. Nizam-ud-din, L.R.C.P., (Edinburgh). A goodly company, consisting mostly of the friends of Doctor Nizam-ud-din, witnessed the wedding. Maulvi Muhammad Shafiq officiated at the *Nikah*, the guests being sumptuously regaled at the *Imam* declared the pair to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

PERSSIA.

NEW CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

Teheran, Oct. 11 "(Times)".—The Shah has signed the new Constitution, limiting sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and outlining parliamentay duties and ministerial responsibilities.

Parliament contemplates confiscating the parks of the Atabeg, Ain-ed-Dowleh, the Zill-es-Sultan, and Nayeb-es Sultaneh, also enforcing from the courtiers a contribution of 400,000*l.* for the establishment of a French manager have been engaged.

Oct. 14.—Mushir-el-Mulk, the Minister of Justice, has received the title of Mushir-ed-Dowleh, and Mukhber-es Sultaneh has been reappointed Minister of Education. A sum of 3,000,000 tomans (about 600,000*l.*) is now due on account of provincial revenues, but the money is difficult to collect.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Oct. 17 (Reuter).—At to day's sitting of Parliament the President informed the House that, with the exception of Prince Zilles-Sultan, uncle of the Shah, and Prince Shua-es Saltaneh, brother of his Majesty, all the subscribers to the fund for assisting the Government in its present critical position had paid their subscriptions. Prince Zill-es-Sultan, he added, refused absolutely to subscribe, while Prince Shua-es-Saltaneh offered jewels worth 12,000*l.*, now pawned with the Russian Bank for 2,400*l.* Some of the members severely criticised what they stigmatised as the unpatriotic action of Prince Zilles-Sultan, and the general feeling of the House was that he should be forced to pay.

DISORDERS AT KERMAN.

Oct. 15 "Times" Disorders have broken out at Kerman, seven persons being killed and many wounded. Refugees have been taken in at the British telegraph office and at the Russian Consulate. The British Legation has made representations to the President of Parliament.

Oct. 17 (Reuter) Musret-ed-Dowleh, Governer of Kerman and son of Prince Firman Firma, has telegraphed that he has repulsed the townspeople who were attacking him. He explains that the riots were caused by the flections to the County Council; disreputable characters had taken advantage of the situation, and some others had attacked the branch of the Imperial Bank.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Constantinople, Oct, 12 (Reuter).—In response to representations from the Persian Ambassador complaining of the advance of Turkish troops into the Baradosht district and demanding its evacuation, the Porte replied yesterday denying the violation of Persian territory and declaring that, according to the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, the entire district of Baradosht was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. The Persian Government is alarmed at the concentration of Turkish troops at Hanchin, which is believed to be in preparation for fresh incursions into the Kermanshah district.

Oct. 13.—The dispute between the Porte and the Persian Embassy in regard to the nationality of the offspring of Turkish women married to Persian subjects has entered upon a more friendly stage. In consequence of the representations of the Persian Ambassador, the Porte has decided to refrain from immediate action and to allow time for a settlement to be arrived at by diplomatic means. In Baghdad and other parts of the empire, where there are large Persian communities, the authorities had already begun to compel children of such mixed marriages to take out Turkish passports, but instructions have now been issued to them to stop surther proceedings. This step has been received with much satisfaction if Persian circles, where it is felt to be an indication or a more friendly spirit towards Persia the part of the Porte.

Teheran, Oct. 14.—Muhtasham Sultaneh has been appointed chief Persian Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian frontier dispute, instead of Ameer Baladur, who was first mentioned for the post. The latter has been appointed commander of the forces in the province of Azerbaijan.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—The Persian Ambassador, who called the attention of the Porte to the concentration of troops at Hanekhin, has received assurances that one battalion was sent from Kerkuk to Hanekhin in order to ensure the security of the pilgrim route during the sacred months.

St. Petersburg Oct. 16.—A telegram from Tabriz says that news has been received there from the Urumiah (Persia) district that a Turkish force has occupied the town of Dilman, apparently with the intention of wintering there.

A telegram from Tabriz says:—"The Turks have appointed a kaimakam to administer the town of Ushnu, and have closed the Persian Custom-house and bazaras. In the Urumiah region the population is divided by internal disputes. The people of Tabriz are also somewhat indifferent to the events on the Turkish frontier."

AUSTRALIAN DOG STORIES.

Persons who assert the Australian bushman has no imagination, says a Colonial contemporary, never heard that much-libelled party "let himself go" on the subject of dog—his own dog in particular. Two old shepherds were swopping dog lies over a "billy" of tea when the First Man said:—"I'ad an ole dorg named Jip, an' cripes he were a dorg! I 'ad' im trained so that he'd yard an' count the sheep, a lot better than most bushmen could. The sheep' ed ter go inter th' paddick through a little gate, and alongside the gate was a pile o' stones. Every time a sheep went through Jip, without takin' his eyes off the flock, uster kick over a stone by way of keepin' tally with a little heap of his own. He never made a mistake, so I was all the more flabbergasted one mornin' when I saw Jip had the sheep in orl right, and had them counted with the stones, too, as I thought; but he had another stone in his paw that he was tryin' to break in halves by bangin' it on a chunk of rock. I took it an' broke it for him, an' as soon as I did, pickle me bloomin' big toe, if Jip didn't put it on his tally heap. Well, that fairly gravelled me altogether, until I went to count the jambucks meself, an' then I found out what the cute old dorg meant by the' arf stone. A lamb 'ad been dropped in th 'night an' Jip had marked it off as 'arf a sheep! Talk erbout intellergints! That dorg oughter 'ave charge of a Trainin' collidge class an' a vote, too!" That seemed a bad one to beat, but the second man having taken a pull at the "billy," said: "Yaas, Jip was a bit ov a ringer, no doubt, but wait till I tell yer what that old Possum once did for old Jacky Dowd, of Goondagery, that I sold 'im to. You know Jack's run was two miles from the railway station, and as he was too mean to keep the proper number o' hands, old Possum 'ad to do the work of arf-a-dozen men. An' 'e could too, for I've seen 'im not only go to the post for the letters but drive a team o' bullocks in an' out—a small team, o' course—an' dang me, if I don't think 'e could hatch eggs or nuss baby, only Jacky was too near to ever marry an' raise one. Well, one day a poddy calf had to be sent by train to old Brown, of Bogaduk station, an' as all th men were busy, the boss put a leather label on the calf' an' whistlin' up th' dorg, 'e sez. 'Possum, old boy, you go, ter take this feller to th' railway station—you know, the 'choof, choof, choof,' an' 'o makes a noise wid his mouth like, th' train splutterin'. "Oh possum dropped to th' game at wonst, an' with a nip or two in the rear an' lot o' barkin'," get the calf orf at a run until they got erbout 'arf-way, an' then the bloomin' poddy struck ant an' sat down on his tail, so's Possum couldn't bite it; an' there 'e 'ad the dorg fairly treed. Not long after that we sees Possum running up the yard to the dairy, where 'e dipped his big bushy tail up to the butt in a pan o' thick milk. Then he ran off an' we followed jee' in time to see 'im let the calf 'ave one lick o' his tail and then orf 'e trots to the railway station with the calf after 'im; but Possum was always a couple of inches ahead to' th' poddy, until I got sick' being fooled, an then Possum ud let 'm 'ave another lick or two to draw 'im on, until at last 'e got the calf righ on to the station, wher the boss read the directions, put the calf in the train an' gave Possum the receipt which he carried safely back to his master." "Whenever Possum did anything smart like that the super (a goot sort though a Scotchman), unter give the dorg a stiff tot o' good, until at lasts 'e got whisky to love it jest as a Christian would. One day a couple of the men had to go to town, an' 'Possum followed them, bein' a sociable sort of a dog, an of course, the men had to take somthin' for the cold, or the heat, or something else, and they dropped into a pub an' gave it a name. As soon as' Possum saw two glasses of whisky set down stood up on his hind legs an' began to reach over for an empty tumbler. 'Be gosh, old 'Possum wants ter jine us, an' 'o shall,' said one of the men. 'Give us another tot for the dorg, mister.' A good stiff 'un was pourred out, an' 'Possum not only swallered it, but smacked' is lips after it for all the world like a Christian. Talk erbout dorg vetin,' why ole 'Possum oughter be President of the Progress Association."

DR. A. A. MACDONNELL, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, has left England for India and Ceylon. In furtherance of his object, Sanskritic libraries, archæological sites and museums and University colleges in India and Ceylon will be visited, and conferences will be held with Indian scholars. One of the objects of the tour is to acquire old Sanskrit MSS., where opportunity offers, and another to collect material for a dictionary of Indian religion and mythology, illustrated and treated historically. Professor Macdonnell also has in contemplation a complete translation of the Rigveda, of which only about a tenth has been rendered into English, in the series of the Sacred Books of the East.

A CLERGYMAN.

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Depression, Nervous Headache—

Most people have desired to know beforehand *for certain* what will be the result of an undertaking. Imagine the saving in time and money if we could foresee what would happen! How readers may actually realise the wish is divulged by a clergyman, who writes to us and makes it clear that anyone can confidently *foretell accurately and without a shadow of doubt*, the beneficial results which follow a course of Phosferine. The Rev. John W. Clayton says that when his nervous energy was at a very low ebb, and he had lost interest in everything owing to nervous debility and influenza, Phosferine enabled him to recover his vitality immediately. The mere fact of a popular clergyman expressing such complete confidence in the curative properties of the famous tonic is a convincing proof that Phosferine may be absolutely relied upon to remedy and prevent those nervous disorders for which it is a specific. The Reverend gentleman's opinion is strongly supported by a host of doctors and nurses who warmly urge the use of Phosferine, which, in addition, has the distinction of being supplied to nearly every royal family in Europe—a fact that is in itself a guarantee of exceptional efficacy.

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The Rev. John W. Clayton, 20, Alexandra Terrace, Haslingden, Lancs., writes:—"I have been for a long time a user of your Phosferine, and even this winter was saved from an attack of nervous debility by its use. I have for many years been subject to Influenza in the early spring and have found the attacks moderated and a great deal of depression and nervous after effects kept away by using Phosferine. This last winter I have had a specially hard time and my nervous energy got at a very low ebb. I lost interest in everything, and when I found I could go on no longer I began with the Phosferine and was struck with the rapid way in which I recovered. I find it a very useful pick-me-up tonic and we keep it constantly in the house My wife has also used it for a peculiar nervous headache which she occasionally has. The headache ceases at once and in a short time disappears. This much I can say of your remedy without saying a single word that even approaches exaggeration."—July 24, 1904

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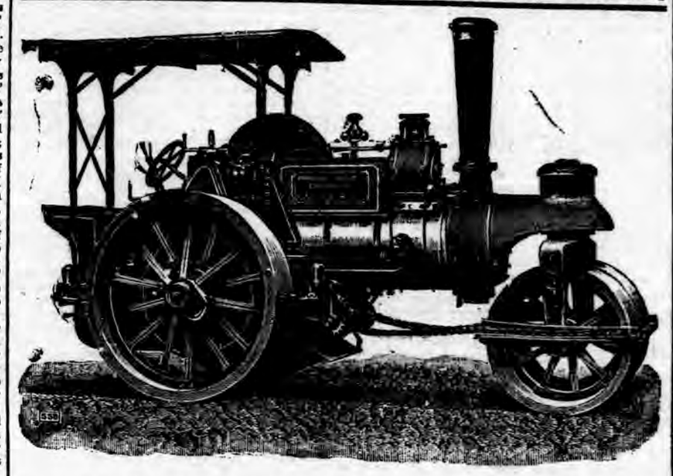

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EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Marco Polo's Route to China.

FURTHER communications have been received from Dr. M. A. Stein concerning the progress of his official expedition in Central Asia. They are dated from An-shi, in the north-west of the Chinese province of Kan-su, June 18. After despatching from Abdals caravan to Kashgar with most of the archæological "finds" brought away from the ancient sites north and south of Lop-nor, Dr. Stein started in the last week of February towards the oasis of Sha-chou, better known by its old name of Tun-huang, on the westernmost border of the Chinese province of Kan-su. The route taken through the intervening desert may claim special historical interest. It was the same which Marco Polo had followed, and by which six centuries earlier Hsuan-tsang, the great Buddhist pilgrim, had made his way back to China from Lou-lan, the present Charkilik. Ever since the second century B.C., when the Chinese first extended their influence into Turkestan, this desolate track, close on 350 miles in length, had been an important caravan road during successive periods of their supremacy in the Tarim Basin. Yet for centuries past it had been almost completely forgotten. Rediscovered some 25 years ago, it is just coming rapidly into favour again with traders from Khotan and Kashgar, probably as a result of the commercial tide attending the increased prosperity of the oasis in the south of the great Turkestan desert. It was interesting to note that a large part of the goods which those enterprising pioneers import by this ancient road to Cathay consists of English fabrics brought all the way from Kashmir on pack animals, Marco Polo's description of the route was found thoroughly accurate in all its topographical details. The ground traversed proved of considerable and varied geographical interest, more than one-third of the route skirting the shores of a vast salt-covered lake, indicating the extent of the Lop-nor marshes at a period perhaps not very remote. Beyond, the detailed survey carried along the route by surveyor Rai Ram Singh showed clearly that the well-marked depressions between the slopes of the Kuruk-tagh and the Altyn-tagh, in which the expedition moved, had once served for the passage of the waters of the Su-le-ho and Tun-huang rivers down to Lop-nor.

It was soon after emerging from this great depression at a point still five long marches from the edge of the Tun-huang oasis that the expedition came upon remains of ruined watch towers and an ancient wall or "agger" connecting them. A variety of archæological indications convinced Dr. Stein that they belonged to an ancient system of frontier defence corresponding to the extant "Great Wall" on the Kan-su border. Dr. Stein returned in the second half of March. By moving first to the north of the oasis and subsequently striking the ancient "Limes" by a new route through the desert west of Tun-huang he succeeded in accurately surveying its line right through for a distance of some 140 miles and exploring the ruins of its watch stations, sectional headquarters, magazines, &c. From the Chinese records, mostly on wood or bamboo, which the excavation of almost every ruin yielded in plenty, he was soon able to make certain that this line was constructed at the close of the second century B.C., under the Emperor Wu-ti, who commenced Chinese expansion into Central Asia. It appears to have remained regularly garrisoned down to the middle of the second century A.D. Dated documents are particularly numerous from 98 B.C. to about 25 A.D., the time when a period of internal and external troubles came to an end with the advent of the second Han dynasty. There can be no doubt that the main purpose of the "Limes" was to guard the territory south of the Su-le-ho river, which was indispensable as a base and a passage for the Chinese military forces, political missions, &c., sent to extend and consolidate Chinese influence in the Tarim Basin and further west. The enemy whose attacks had to be warded off were the Hsiong-nu, the ancestors of those Huns who some centuries later threatened Rome and Byzantium. In the west he traced the fortified "Limes" to its very end, where after a great bend to the south-west its flank rested secure on extensive salt marshes and equally impassable mountain like ranges of drift sand. Eastwards Dr. Stein could follow its line to the Oasis of An-shi, from where it is likely to have extended to the present Kio-yu-kuan gate of the Great Wall. Various have kept these ruins in remarkable preservation; the hundereds of inscribed pieces of wood, bamboo, silk, and the mass of miscellaneous antiques have survived almost uninjured even where covered only by the thinnest layer of gravel or "debris." Sometimes a mere scraping of the surface sufficed to lay bare files of records thrown out before the time of Christ from the office of some military commander on to a rubbish heap in which even the most perishable remains—straw, clothing, &c,—looked perfectly fresh.

The Chinese documents, of which close on 2,000 were recovered, refer to matters of military administration, often giving exact details as to the strength, movements, &c., of the various corps distributed along the border, arrangements about their supplies, equipment, &c. Others are private letters addressed to officers, full of quaint actualities, &c., or official reports. Together with the remains of quarters, furniture, arms, &c., excavated they will amply suffice to restore a picture of the life once led along this most desolate of borders. One of the best preserved ruins is that of an imposing magazine forming a solid block of hall's nearly 500ft. long. Apart from the Chinese records, Dr. Stein recovered very interesting relics of the traffic once passing along the line guarded by the 'Limes,' in the form of silk pieces inscribed with Indian Brahmi and Kharoshthi, and in a number of letters found carefully fastened, containing writing in an early Aramaic script, but possibly Iranian language. Most of these turned up along with Chinese records of the time of Christ. Can they, Dr. Stein asks, have been left behind by early traders from Persia or Western Turkestan, coming for the silk of the distant "Seres"? These expeditions kept the expedition busy well into May. Desiccation within historical times has left quite as distinct traces in the Tun-huang region as throughout the southern part of the Tarim Basin. One could scarcely wish for a more accurate gauge by which to estimate the extent of the physical change that has thus taken place in this part of Asia within exact chronological limits than this border line drawn through the desert by chinese engineers in the closing years of the second century B.C. The ground it traverses has remained wholly untouched by the manifold and often complex factors connected with human activity in the shape of irrigation, &c., which affect inhabited areas; and there is plenty of evidence to show that those who laid down the line, selected the position for watch-stations, &c., had been guided by a sharp eye for all surface features and their practical advantages.

The expedition suffered a good deal from the daily gales and the extremes of the desert climate. Against the icy blasts continuing well into April the stoutest furs were no adequate protection. On April 1 Dr. Stein still registered a *minimum* temperature of 7 deg below zero Fahrenheit. Before the month was ended the heat and glare had become very trying, and whenever the winds ceased clouds of mosquitoes and other insects would come forth from the marshes near which the expedition had to camp for the sake of water to torment man and beast. Scorpion also abounded. About the archæological labours which have kept Dr. Stein fully occupied since at the old sites to the south of the oasis the briefest reference must suffice for the present. At the Buddhist cave temples known as the "Halls of the Thousand Buddhas" they revealed a great series of fine frescoes and stucco sculptures going back mainly to the 8th-10th centuries of our era. Together with abundant other remains, they attest the highly flourishing condition which Buddhist art and studies imported from India, both through Central Asian and Tibetan channels, had from an early date attained here on purely Chinese soil. The materials collected are so ample and varied that they will require prolonged labour on the part of several specialists. Everywhere about the oasis he was able to observe the far-reaching effects which the devastation and loss of population attending the last great Mahomeden rebellion have had on the cultivated area. Taking into account the prevailing physical conditions it appears improbable that the lands then abandoned to the desert on the outskirts of the oasis will ever fully be recovered for human occupation. Again and again Dr. Stein came upon such ruins of recent date which drift send is steadily invading. There is more than one "old site" information here which might well be earmarked for the archæologist, say, of 4,000 A.D.

At the time of writing Dr. Stein was starting along the foot of the mountains towards Su-chou, from where he hoped if time and local conditions permit, to effect surveys, both along the Great Wall north of Kan-su and in the Nan-shan range southwards, during the summer and early autumn.

THE "Statesman".—The most serious obstacle in the way of bringing this divided country into political union is to be found, Mr. Oakley believes, in caste. Whatever may have been its origin, the caste Indian mind seems to have become obsessed with this separatist idea, and, strangely enough, its tendency to introduce new divisions seems to be on the increase. The single caste of yesterday becomes the divided caste of to-morrow, and these, undergoing what biologists call fissiparous divisions, split up into new and mutually exclusive groups. No difference or distinction is too slight to be erected into a standard of caste division. Large communities have formed themselves into opposite camps over the question of foreign travel; others have split on the rock of widow re-marriage. Unfortunately the most injurous of those restrictions—such as the prohibition of sea-voyages and of widow-re-marriage—are widely regarded as marks of superior caste purity, thus enlisting on their side the powerful motive of social pride, perhaps the hardest of all forces to overcome.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The Tariff Commission have published a memorandum giving a full analysis, with numerous tables, of the new Australian tariff (Vacher and Sons, Great Smith-street, Westminster).

The main points brought out in this memorandum are given in the following summary, prepared by the Commission:—

1. A complete examination of the new Australian tariff shows that, while it will probably lead to a transference of trade from foreign countries to the United Kingdom, and affect the relative proportions of the different branches of the exports of the United Kingdom to Australia, it is not likely to diminish, and may, on the whole, increase the total volume of those exports.

2. Under the previous tariffs the British share of the Australian import market was steadily diminishing. In the three years ending 1896 70 per cent. of the Australian imports came from the United Kingdom and 16 per cent. from foreign countries; in the three years ending 1906 the percentages were 60 and 26 respectively.

3. Since the 1902 tariff came into force the Australian Customs revenue declined steadily, except in the financial year 1906-7, and in 1905-6 was nearly £1,000,000 below that of 1902-3.

4. In 1906 the Customs duties amounted to 17 per cent. of the value of the imports, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1903. In the same period the duties raised on the largest division of imports, "apparel and textiles," fell from 14 to 12 per cent. of the imports; on "earthenware, china, glass, &c.," from 21 to 19 per cent.; on "leather and rubber," from 18 to 13 per cent.; on "metals and machinery," from 7 to 6 per cent.

5. It thus appears that a revision of the tariff had become necessary in the interests of the Australian revenue. The new tariff is also designed to develop Australian industry with special provisions to ensure to Australian labour a fair share of the benefit; and to encourage importations from the United Kingdom rather than from foreign countries of such manufactures as Australia does not at present, and cannot reasonably expect in the near future to make for herself.

6. The new tariff comprises (*a*) general duties at *ad valorem* and specific rates; (*b*) preferential rates applicable alone to United Kingdom goods; (*c*) a general free list applicable to all countries; (*d*) a United Kingdom free list for goods which are dutiable when imported from other countries, thus embodying the principle of the Empire free list in the new Canadian tariff.

7. The classification is not altered in principle, but the number of items separately tariffed has been greatly increased, making a general comparison between the old and new rates extremely difficult.

8. The rates of duty have, on the whole, been increased. Thus in 1906 the "piece goods" imported were subject to an average tariff of 10 per cent.; if the new tariff had been in force, these goods would have been subject to an average tariff of 16 per cent. Similarly, machinery was subject to an average tariff of 7 1-4 per cent., under the old tariff, but if imported under the new tariff would have had to pay 18 1-2 per cent.

9. The adoption in the new tariff of the principle of preference for goods of United Kingdom origin has the effect in all the tariff groups, except "stimulants" and "tobacco," of making the increase in the tariff against United Kingdom goods appreciably less than against the goods from other countries.

10. Preference is given to United Kingdom goods in two ways:—(a) Goods of United Kingdom origin are admitted free while other goods are subject to duty; (b) goods of United Kingdom origin are subject to lower duties than other goods.

11. In the largest and most important division (*i. e.* apparel and textiles), in which the imports in 1906 exceeded 12 1-4 millions sterling, the general rise is from an average of 13 to 20 1/2 per cent. *ad valorem*; but while the tariff against United Kingdom goods has been increased by 6 1-2 per cent. the increase against other goods has been 9 3-4 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Ninety per cent or £8,500,000 worth of the imports of apparel and textiles imported from the United Kingdom is subject to preference rates; while of the trade done by other countries 62 1-2 per cent., or £2,400,000 worth, is subject to preference rates if imported from the United Kingdom.

12. In the "metals and machinery" division an analysis of 90 per cent. of the total shows that, while the average rate on goods coming from the United Kingdom has been increased by 7·1 per cent. the increase against other countries has been 7·6 per cent.

The portion analysed shows that £3,600,000 out of the total of £5,300,000 of "metals and machinery" imported from the United Kingdom receives preference rates; while of the remaining £3,060,000 of imports from other countries £1,100,000 worth receives preference rates if imported from the United Kingdom, more than £250,000 worth coming under the operation of the United Kingdom free list.

13. On "paper and stationery" the average tariff against United Kingdom goods has been increased by 1·0 per cent., but against other countries the increase has been 9¼ per cent.

In this division £643,000 worth, or nearly 60 per cent., of the imports from the United Kingdom receive preference rates, and of the imports from other countries 93 per cent., or £681,000 worth, are granted preference if imported from the United Kingdom. Nearly two-thirds of this £681,000 receive preference by the application of the principle of the United Kingdom free list.

14. In the "earthenware, china, and glass" group the duties against United Kingdom goods have been increased by 6·1 per cent. *ad valorem*; against other goods the increase is 9·5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

15. The 1906 value of the Australian imports placed on the United Kingdom free list is not less than £3,000,000. In addition, the value of goods placed on the general free list available for the United Kingdom and all other countries, is not less than £7,750,000.

16. At the Colonial Conference of 1907 Mr. Deakin, speaking for the Commonwealth Government, laid down the principles on which Australian preference might be arranged in the event of reciprocal concessions from the United Kingdom, but added that "the extent to which we can approach a complete mutual exchange will, of course, be governed by the attitude which is adopted here (in the United Kingdom) towards our proposals."

17. The examination of the new Australian tariff shows over how large an area the principles foreshadowed by Mr. Deakin have been applied, and also shows that there still remains a large area of imports to which the principle of preference can be extended (a) by enlarging the United Kingdom free list, adding thereto articles from the general free list and making them dutiable when not imported from the United Kingdom; and (b) by differential duties on goods which are now dutiable at the same rates whatever their origin.

THE FRENCH CHURCH ROBBERIES.

Was There Another Accomplice?

The conversations which M. Blot, Deputy-Chief of the Paris Detective Service, has had with several Paris antiquarians in the matter of "Thomas and Co.," the church robbers, would seem to show that there was another important accomplice who came to Paris offering articles for sale to the dealers. This person gave his name as Carmette, stating that he was a clockmaker and jeweller, of Peyrusse (Cantal).

M. Egger, an antiquarian of the Rue Chauchat, said Carmette paid him a visit and tried to sell him a bust apparently of silver, as well as a copper reliquary mounted on four feet. M. Egger would not buy the article. He had never seen or known Thomas, but he knew M. Dufay.

M. Leman, another dealer, with an establishment in the Rue Laffitte, had also been approached by Carmette, who said he was sent by a M. Falcon, of Clermont-Ferrand. M. Leman bought the reliquary for £12, paying the amount at an hotel in the Rue Vivienne, were the jeweller was staying.

This reliquary is believed to be one stolen on May 24 with the statue of Saint-Baudime, from the Church of St-Nectaire. M. Leman handed the object and the receipt for the money paid to M. Blot. According to information received by the police, the description of Carmette does not correspond with that either of Thomas or Faure. The landlady of the hotel where this man stayed, departing on the evening of the day he arrived, said he was big and fat, and badly dressed. She had made the reflection to herself that he did not look respectable enough to be a jeweller.

CONSTERNATION AT MAURS.

The reliquary of Ambazac, which arrived in Paris from London on Thursday evening, as well as the various objects brought by M. de Lannoy, collector, and M. Leman, dealer, and handed by them to the police, were last night sent to Limoges, where the charges against the brothers Thomas are being looked into.

Some consternation was caused at the little town of Maurs (Cantal) by a rumour that the famous reliquary of St.-Cezaire had also been stolen, but this on inquiry proved to be untrue, Maurs is renowned an the country round for the fete and pilgrimage of St.-Cezaire, which takes place every year on August 27.

Inspector Calchas, who brought the Ambazac shrine from London, and is taking it to Limoges, was seen yesterday by a "Daily Mail" representative, when he said: "I am debarred from making any statements for publication. All I can say is that the experts in London, including Mr. Harris, of the Spanish Gallery estimate the value of the shrine at not less than £32,000. "My own impression," he added, "is that the shrine was intended to be sold to an American millionaire, but I cannot say any more, as I have to make a full report of my journey to London to the investigating magistrate at Limoges."

BY THE WAY.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Lockwood could not have retorted on Erle as he retorted on Hawkins when the latter said, "Suppose I give you six pence." "I cannot conceive your lordship's doing any such thing," was the merry man's answer. Erle was a man of very different stamp from Hawkins where money was concerned. Quite a charming old-world story for which Ballantine was able to vouch illustrates this. Erle, trying a cause at Northampton, had, to his sorrow, to direct a jury against some poor people who had been scandalously but "legally" swindled. The result meant their being absolutely beggared. On the following morning an elderly gentleman on horseback made his appearance in the alley where the poor people resided. It was none other than the judge. He had come to give them good advice, and with it "a sum of money that replaced them in their old position." Quite like the fairy stories of our childhood. It was more timely aid than that extended by another judge who had wrongly directed a jury. He left in his will a sum of money to liquidate the costs of the man whom he had thus caused to lose his case.

"F. R. A. S."

Hawkins, the "Times" grimly tells us, used to "turn over his losing cases to his 'devil,'" and take the winning cases himself. Who does not like to be on the winning side, when right is with the cause which he espouses? Even Russell disliked a case which he obviously could not win. But he, instead of turning it over to his "devil," would point out the weakness in it to his client, "in very distinct language," Lord James of Hereford tells us. These two giants were opposed in case a where Russell was for a man who brought a libel action against a paper which Lord James represented, with the defence that the man was an adventurer, and all that the paper had said. Just before the case came on Lord James asked Russell the meaning of the initials after the plaintiff's name—"F. R. A. S." Russell did not know. He turned to the plaintiff and asked, Lord James heard Russell using very strong language when he got the answer "F.R.A.S." stood for "Fellow of the Royal Aquarium Society"—fellowship obtainable in the open market at the time for a few shillings. That settled Russell—and the libel action, which was never tried.

A GRIM MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.

It is a singular coincidence that there should appear simultaneously the news of the death of Baron Brampton and the elevation to the Bench of Lord Coleridge, son of the man with whom he secured the Tichborne family their rights. As Brampton's biographers have pointed out, he was intended to lend Coleridge in the first trial, but before the case came on Sir Robert Collier, then Attorney-General, was appointed to a vacant judgeship, while Coleridge became Solicitor-General. Hawkins had, therefore, to be led by the latter. "I am leader by accident," Coleridge once said during the progress of the case. "Yes," answered Hawkins, "a Colliery accident." The most interesting point in this mix-up, however, has been overlooked. Hawkins was originally briefed for the Claimant, but when asked to lead for the other side persuaded the solicitor for Orton to withdraw his retainer. Lord Halsbury, of course, appeared for the Claimant. It must cause those solicitous more for the cause of justice than for the triumph of this advocate or the other uneasiness when they reflect upon a remark of Hawkins to Lord Halsbury: "If you, and I had been together in the case in the first instance, we should have won it for the Claimant." For there can scarcely be a doubt that they would.

MURDERERS ACQUITTED.

It is an old problem whether counsel, hearing from the prisoner that he or she is guilty of a foul crime, should stand up in court and seek, by all the arts of which he is master, to prove that he or she is innocent. Lord Brampton had to decide what he should do in one of the most extraordinary of these cases. He was for the defence at Maidstone Assizes in what he calls in his autobiography a cruel murder. The prisoners were father, mother, and son; the deceased a poor girl, engaged to marry another son of the first pair. They had murdered her for the sake of the miserable sum of money which she possessed. The night before the trial the attorney who had instructed him informed Lord Brampton that the woman would plead guilty if she could secure the acquittal of her husband and son. She knew that it meant death to her "The murder," said Hawkins, "is one of the worst that can be conceived—cruel and fiendish." He could not understand this woman, who, so full of feeling for her own family, had yet thought so little of others that she had held down the poor servant girl in bed while her son strangled her." He would not let her plead guilty. She pleaded not guilty with the rest, and he got her off with them, on the evidence.

THE PROFESSIONAL CONSCIENCE.

Henry Hawkins was too astute in a matter of this sort to lay himself open to reproach in the manner adopted in like case by Charles Phillips, who had to defend Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell. Phillips did well durin the first two days of the trial, but then, unexpectedly, plate stolen from the murdered nobleman's house was traced to the prisoner. An interview in the cell between prisoner and counsel followed. It is supposed that Courvoisier then and there made a clean breast of it to Phillips. At any rate he did admit the theft of the plate, which, it was known, was stolen at the time that the murder was committed. Phillips, in great distress, went to Baron Parke, one of the judges trying the case, and wished to throw up his brief. Parke told him that he must not, but must carry the case through. And Phillips did, appealing to the jury with such sentences, as "Supposing him to be guilty of the murder, which is known to God alone. . . ." and "I hope for the sake of his eternal soul that he is innocent." The prisoner was convicted and hanged, and his counsel, when the facts became known, came in for severe condemnation.

"AUTHOR, AUTHOR!"

Mention has been made of the part which Lord Brampton played in the famous St. Leonards will case. It was in this action that he paid the most elaborate compliment of which he was ever guilty. Sam Warren, with whom vanity was a passion, had to give evidence as to the intention which Lord St. Leonards had expressed to him with regard to the will. When Warren entered the box, Hawkins, with his politest bow, said to the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," "Mr. Warren, I owe you an apology for bringing you into the Probate Court. I am sure no one will ever dream of disputing your will, because you have left everybody 'Ten Thousand a Year.'" The enraptured author bowed first to Hawkins, next to the Bench, receiving his lordship's bow in return; then to the jury, then to the Bar, and finally to the gallery!

THE TURBINE'S PROGRESS.

The feat of the Lusitania will probably have the effect of generally accelerating the rate of ocean travel. The Germans will not take their beating lying down. They will inevitably desire to better the Lusitania's time, and so compel us to build a faster Lusitania. Although the steam turbine has been practically known to engineers for nearly a quarter of a century, its immense potentialities have not been generally admitted until the present year, when the new ocean giants have shown of what power and speed it is capable. It would be absurd to imagine that perfection has now been attained: that we have not a brain capable of further developing Mr. Parsons' great achievement. He, at any rate, would be surprised to hear the word "finality" applied to his work. There were many men before him on the very brink of success. When he went seriously into the work he was amazed to find that at least a hundred patents had been taken out for steam turbines, many of them of a nature similar to his own. Just that little which means so much in the final result had been lacking. If a hundred had got so near before him, some may surely be expected to go beyond him.

THE MAKING OF BOOKS.

Many books about books have been written, and there are more to follow. The number might be indefinitely increased, and with diverting result, if more authors intendent would open their hearts and pour forth the story of their difficulties in the manner adopted by a writer to whom gratitude for the present paragraph is due. He is engaged upon a book, and finds material which he covers in a publication which runs as he writes. But the new work is girt about with man traps. Printed upon its pages is the forbidding legend: "Integral portions of this work are copyrighted in the United States of America." What is a man desiring for his own the data copyrighted to do in face of a statement like that? It is as unfriendly as that which the landowner puts up in his game-preserves informing poachers that trespassers doing damage will be prosecuted. Our author believes, however, that there is a way round, or through, or over the obstacle, and he goes to work to find it.

OPEN CONFESSION.

He writes to the editor of a newspaper of which he is a constant reader, and complains of the warning cited. Upon it he propounds the following queries: (1) How can I find what portions are copyrighted, and would it incur any expense? (2) Can I extract the essence of any subject that is copyrighted, word it differently, and publish it in a book of mine, to be copyrighted? (3) Do you think that certain portions are also copyrighted in England? Those questions set out in print with the answers would read rather awkardly, so the author guards against untoward disclosure by remarking, "Kindly answer to numbers, as I am keeping a copy of this letter for reference." He has not yet received his printed answer. It is unlikely that he will receive one. He does not know it but the paper to which he has written belongs to the same firm whose publication he wishes to pillage!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"BARRIER" DRESSES.

It is something in the first dubious days of a London autumn to be able to cheat imagination by the contemplation of a reincarnation of summer frocks, and the charming gowns worn by Miss Marie Tempest and the other artists in Sutro's latest dramatic achievement at the Comedy make one forget any exterior gloom or the near approach of choking fogs altogether. For her first appearance Miss Tempest has chosen a dress of pure white satin charmeuse, the new silk, which has all the soft, clinging qualities of crepe de chine with the radiant surface of satin. The yoke is worked all over in a kind of Byzantine design of pale gold and dead white floss silk, while the whole of the little pouched bodice, as well as the large arm-holes—from which spring loose, indefinite sleeves of filet net—is bordered with a lovely embroidery in palest gold and dead white, while it is clasped in front with two wide rounded straps, which pay a double debt as ceinture as well, being enriched with the same broderie as the corsage. One of the chief points in connection with all Miss Tempest's gowns is the high collar-band, surmounted with a little kilted frill of tulle or lace, which is illustrated in this instance in conjunction with a chemisette of tucked net, while at the back a quaint effect is produced by crossing the broderie to form a little triangular tab, the skirt being slashed up in front and partially caught together again over an embroidered panel, while its most salient feature is represented by the deep Watteau pleat, which commences high up under the corsage.

THE "MAKE UP."

Perhaps the prettiest gown of all is that which is worn in the last act, and is carried out in the same satin charmeuse, in a lovely powder shade of Saxe blue. The bodice is almost concealed under immensely wide unlined crossed revers of its own material, simply stitched at the edge, and cut into square form with sharp points. Instead of terminating in the usual way they are arranged in soft fichu folds in front and tucked into a high swathed belt of black satin, worked in a Greek design in darned gold thread, interspersed with powder blue and sorrel green silk, and hung with black and gold acorn tassels. The revers are brought over the shoulders, and terminate at the waist under the belt at the back, and present the quaint and original effect of being nailed to the sleeves behind with three tiny satin buttons. The fulness of the wide manche is concentrated low down on the arm, with a series of tiny close pleats, each of which is fastened securely with a nail-head button, the skirt being slit up on one side and caught together again with a narrow tuck, while at the back it is folded over in apron form, with a point in the centre. With this is worn a coat of deep lavender blue charmeuse, with cutaway fronts and wide nun's sleeves, which is elaborately worked in a tortuous design of soutache, to match. Another of the gowns is built of Marie Louise mauve batiste, embroidered in thick white flax thread, in a design of sprays of roses, picked out with mauve, the square fronts of the corsage, which opens over a vest of tucked Valenciennes lace, being fastened with tiny mauve batiste buttons. Little cape-sleevelets, cut very low on the shoulders, give place to under-sleeves of Valenciennes lace and muslin, while the front of the jupe is slit up over a panel of broderie, and at the back is looked over a plain under-skirt, the centre being occupied by the ubiquitous Watteau pleat. The dresses have been designed and made by Mme. Hayward, 67, New Bond-street.

DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS.

Table decorations have made great strides towards an artistic ideal since the days when art muslin at 2¾d. a yard was wound in sinuous fashion round pots and vases, and plush table centres were supposed to create an atmosphere of conviviality between host and guest. Harmonious flower arrangements count for as much nowadays as they were esteemed to hold a secondary place in days of yore, and no one in these times would dream of massing golden marigolds or scarlet geraniums with crimson peonies, and Shirley poppies with rhododendrons, or committing other flaring solecism, whilst in such matters as the details of the "service" itself the decorator has advanced much towards a correct realisation of the value of consistent harmony of colour. It is considered, moreover, by no means sufficient to seek out subtle combinations and contrive by judiciously mixing different blooms and shaded foliage to present a coup d'œil—while a long dinner-table is concerned—of merging tints or bold distinctions of colour. The modern decorator, as a matter of fact, looks beyond the question of the flowers themselves, and, having by now eliminated all thoughts of bright-hued table centres and other attrocities of that nature, she studies to bring all the details of the service into harmony with the scheme. Far from being easy, the harmonising ideal is fraught with almost overwhelming difficulties in these days, when "mixed sets" of faience so often take the place of those which afford a correct match, and a veto is placed on any glaring and distinctive tones where the flowers themselves are concerned.

"WEDGWOOD AND ASTERS."

When dinner and dessert services are each of one pattern, the path of the arranger is less thorny, and all her talents can be devoted to the consideration of introducing blooms of the correct colours to tone with the design in each case. A Wedgwood "service" would be, of course, impossible in connection with purple asters, scarlet geraniums, gladioli or tawny or yellow chrysanthemums, although white chrysanthemums, asters, lilies, or marguerites, Parma or purple dog violets would be in perfect taste. The beauty of a service of Royal Worcester would be completely marred if allied to glasses filled with autumn leaves and berries, although the rich blue and gold in its design combine excellently with crimson or scarlet geraniums, as well as roses of all colours and carnations.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907.

Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are required to give 10 days notice in writing to the Sergeant Instructor.

T. W. CUFFE, Major
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

324 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture at the B.V.A. Club on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 7 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

325 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co., Nesbit Road Mazagon Rifle and Marching Exercise on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 9 p. m.

Dress plain clothes.

326 E E Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 6th inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

327 TRUMPETERS PRACTICE.

There will be practice for Trumpeters on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday the 5th instant at 6-45 p.m.

328 ISSUE OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

Arms and accoutrements with be issued as follows:—

No. Coy Daily after the 7th instant from 9 30 to 12 noon and from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Friday the 8 inst.

No 2 Coy. after Drill on Thursday the 7th inst.

329 TRANSFER.

Sapper J Mansell is transferred from the R E Co to No 3 Co at Kirkee with effect from 18th inst

330 LEAVE.

The Leave granted to Major J. J. Marsland on 31-7-07 is extended to 3rd February 1908

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
B. V. A. Adjt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

327. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 9th instant.

To-day Monday the 4th.—Lecture on Advance, Rear and Flank Guards at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m. All are invited to attend.

"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 5th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p m.

I—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m.

V—School of Arms, at the Y. M C Association at 7 p m.

VI—Bugle practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p m.

Wednesday the 6th—Commanding Officer's Parade, Full in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m,

Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.

II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday the 7th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground. at 7-45 a m.

III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

Friday the 8th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 9th—The Battalion will be practiced in Advanced Rear and Flank Guards. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.

328.—Issue of Arms.—The Armoury will be open daily from 7 a. m. to 9 p, m, for the issue of Arms.

All Members are requested to draw their Arms as early a possible.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

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Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary: the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their lives a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. To all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparat on will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scalds or other Deposits, Diseases and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 8s. 9d.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SNAKE VENOM.

In "The Globe" of October 11 reference was made to an article in "Chambers's Journal" on the growing industry of collecting snake venom in Australia. The venom from the poison fangs of venomous snakes, it appears, has certain uses in medicine as well as in certain mechanical arts. It is also in demand for the use of experimenters and naturalists generally.

AS A PROTECTION AGAINST SNAKE-BITES.

Perhaps the most remarkable use to which snake venom has been put is that of conferring immunity against snake-bites. And there are not wanting indications that this curious property of snake venom has been long known. Thus one of the old Egyptian gods, Ptah-Sokar, was represented standing on crocodiles with serpents in his hand. Sometimes the serpents were partly in his mouth, only the tails hanging out. And Thomson, the well-known African traveller, relates with much circumstantial detail how he once saw a serpent charmer bite off and chew up the head of a living serpent. He afterwards allowed himself to be bitten with impunity. Again, from time to time missionaries and others have related how the natives in Africa eat, or drink, serpent poison as a protection against their bites. Catching a serpent, they will squeeze out the venom and drink it. It makes them a little giddy, but renders them immune to subsequent bites. And modern research has shown that there is probably a foundation of fact for this belief in the efficacy of serpent venom as a protection.

PROFESSOR FRASER'S EXPERIMENTS.

Some years ago, Professor Fraser, who has done so much valuable work in this line of research, showed that if an animal was made to swallow a dose of serpent venom it was thereby protected against the effects of such venom injected subcutaneously. He found, moreover, that 1,000 times the amount of venom required to kill if injected under the skin might be swallowed with impunity. This may perhaps explain the immunity enjoyed by serpent charmers. Looking about for an explanation of this remarkable fact, Professor Fraser came to the conclusion that it must be due to the neutralising effect of the bile. And mixing serpent's bile with the venom, he found that it was thus deprived of its deadly effects. The bile of other animals was found to possess the same property in a lesser degree. And it has been further shown that one of the active principles of bile is a powerful antidote to snake poison.

ACQUIRED IMMUNITY.

Another way in which immunity may be acquired is indicated by Professor Fraser's experiments. It is somewhat on the lines said to have been adopted by King Mithridates to render himself poison proof. Beginning with very small doses, and gradually increasing them, he was finally able to take with impunity quantities more than sufficient to kill an ordinary person. And starting with very small quantities of the venom, and gradually increasing the amount, Professor Fraser found, in a similar way, that he could finally inject into an animal more than sufficient of the poison to kill one not so prepared. By carefully graduating the doses, in fact, he was able to administer 20, 30, and even up to 50 times the ordinarily deadly amount with impunity. The rabbits thus treated, indeed, actually improved in health. In this way, then, a man might be rendered immune to snake bites. And this process of acclimatisation might perhaps be successfully accomplished by a man allowing himself to be bitten by a very young snake, and then successively by the same snake as it grew older, and its venom increased in power.

IS THERE A NATURAL IMMUNITY?

It might be suggested that snake-charmers have attained immunity in the above manner. But the question remains, may there not also be some of them naturally immune? It is well known that there are some people immune to bee stings. Dr. Langer, of Berlin, some time ago published some interesting statistics on this subject. Of 170 German bee-keepers who replied to his circular, 144 said that they were not affected by bee stings. Nine of these were naturally immune, and the rest had acquired immunity by allowing themselves to be stung. Sometimes thirty stings brought about the desired result, and sometimes a hundred were required. Twentysix bee-keepers could not acquire immunity in any way. May it not be so also with snake-charmers? May there not be some naturally immune, while others acquire immunity in one of the ways above suggested?

COLLODION IMPRINTS OF FOSSIL PLANTS.

The difficulty of studying the minuter structure of fossils is increased by their often fragile nature, which prevents sections being made for the microscope. Even when the fossil is well preserved in a hard matrix it is a laborious process to obtain a transparent section for microscopic examination. And at the best this method does not lend itself to the study of surface structure. Professor Nathorst's method of obtaining collodion imprints of the surface structure of plants helps the geologist in this difficulty. To obtain the imprint collodion is dissolved in ether, and a drop or two is allowed to fall on the surface to be copied. The ether evaporates rapidly, leaving a hard film in a few minutes. This is easily detached, and placed on a glass slip under the microscope. It is found to present a faithful copy of the minute structure of the original. Professor Nathorst has applied this new method of research to a number of fossil plants, with highly satisfactory results.

AND FOSSIL WOODS.

A microphotograph which accompanies Dr. Bather's note in the "Geological Magazine" illustrates the delicacy of detail brought out by the film. It shows a small portion of a leaf of the common coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara) fossilised in the calcareous tufa of Benestead, Scania. It is magnified 500 diameters, and shows with great clearness one of the stomata, and the sculpture of the cell membrance. Fossil wood, it is pointed out, can be readily studied by the collodion method. Usually the fossil stem presents sections in various directions radial, transverse, &c. If not, the stem is easily broken with the hammer, so as to expose them. Collodion imprints taken from these fully reveal the structure of the wood, and are said to be almost equal to thin sections obtained by the laborious process of grinding down. Professor Nathorst seems to have used his new method only for fossil plants, but suggests that it may also prove useful in the study of fossil animals.

ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN MIGRANTS.

October sees the departure of the few remaining summer migrants which September has left in these northern regions. The early weeks of the month also witness the arrival of those less known winter visitors, the redwing and fieldfare. Both are of the thrush genus, the former, indeed, being the redthrush (rothdrossel), of the Germans. Breeding in Arctic Norway and Russia they come south in winter, visiting North Africa, and occasionally getting as far south as Madeira. The redwing, easily known by the bright orange-red of the sides of the body under the wings, has been called the "nightingale" of Norway. Professor Newton thinks this must be due to its having been confounded with its musical relation, the song-thrush, as it does not come itself even into the second rank as a songster. The fieldfare, that is, fallowfarer, is characterised by its large size and the prevailing grey colour of its upper parts. It breeds socially, as many as two hundred nests having been found within a small area. Both these winter visitors depart in May for their northern breeding-places.

His Excellency Count Inouye, late Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, was in Colombo on the 26th instant, having arrived from Bremen by the N. D.L. steamer "Prinzess Alice" on his way to Japan. During a few minutes' conversation with a representative of the "Times of Ceylon," Count Inouye said that Japan was recovering wonderfully well from the effects of the recent war; and for last year, and it was expected for this year also, there was a surplus balance to the credit of the nation. Speaking of the Japanese Navy, he said two or three first-class cruisers had recently been built and completely armed, and they were still busily engaged repairing the ships damaged in the war. He calculated it would be another year or two before the Japanese Navy was brought back to a state of efficiency and strength equivalent to that prior to the Russo-Japanese war.

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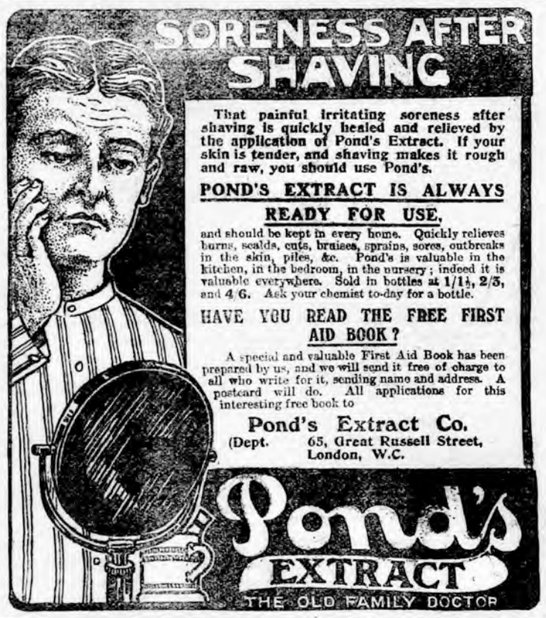
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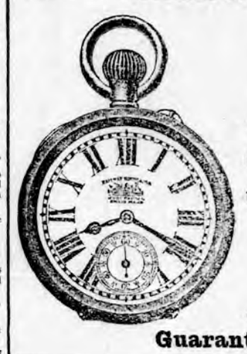

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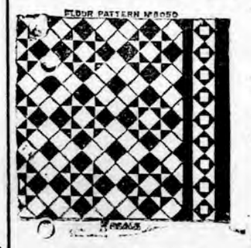

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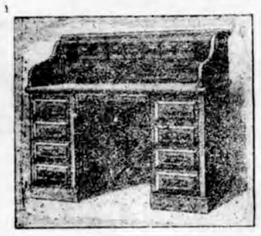

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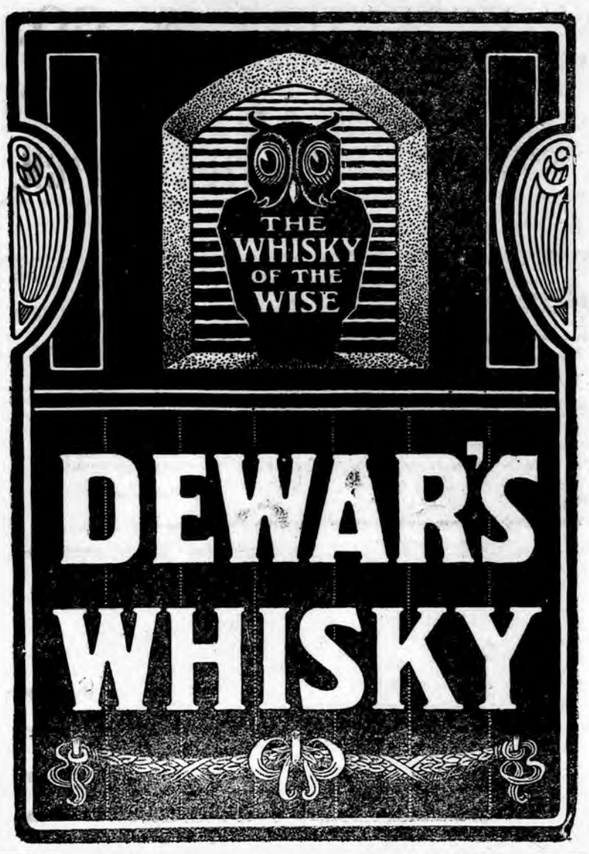

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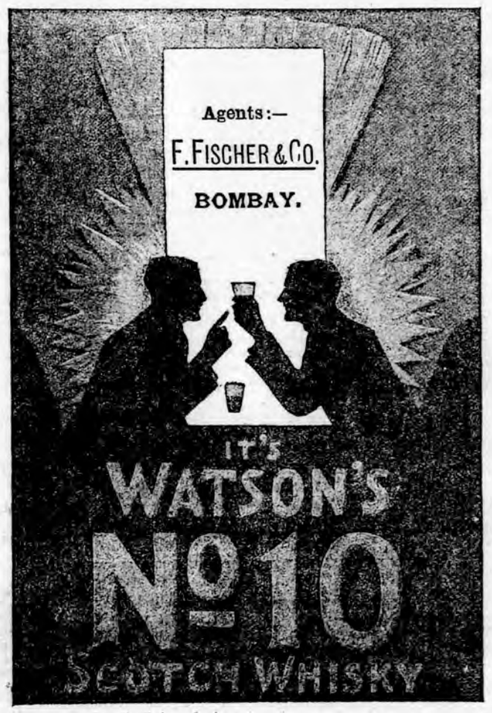

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